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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY OCTOBER 25, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2636.

PINKERTON SLEUTH UPSETS POLICE STATUS QUO

Brown and Chillingworth Retire and Henry and Hatter Take Charge.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

High Sheriff Arthur Morgan Brown and Deputy High Sheriff Charles Chillingworth resigned as such officers in the police department yesterday afternoon.

William Henry, former warden of Oahu Prison, and Mr. C. Hatter, a Pinkerton detective, were at once inducted into the offices just vacated.

The action was taken at the instance of Governor Carter, who held a conference with High Sheriff Brown at his office early in the afternoon.

When the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Henry and Mr. Hatter, as well as by Auditor Fisher and his assistant Isaac Sherwood, appeared at the police station, and took possession of the offices, there was consternation in the entire police force. The news spread like wildfire, and when its full purport was realized, the only easy ones were the prison trustees, who had no resignations to offer or to be asked for.

Shortly after the official announcement was made at the police station that High Sheriff Brown and Deputy High Sheriff Chillingworth had resigned, other subordinate officers were not slow to follow their example. Within half an hour the police station had been stripped of its chief officers.

AUDITOR INVESTIGATES.

Auditor Fisher and Mr. Sherwood at once took possession of the office of H. M. Dow, chief clerk to the High Sheriff and began going over the accounts, the purpose being to render a showing of the department's finances to the new High Sheriff.

The resignations of Detective Arthur McDuffie and Detective Dan Renner were made out and are ready for presentation should this formal action be desired by the new hands of the department. Those of Senior Captain Parker and Lieut. Leslie of the Mounted Police are ready for presentation.

FORM OF RESIGNATION.

The form of resignation handed in by ex-High Sheriff Brown, was as follows:

"Honolulu, October 21, 1904.
"Honorable George R. Carter,
"Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.
"Dear Sir:

"In view of the differences of opinion existing between ourselves concerning the running of the police department of this Territory, I feel that your views on the subject would be better carried out by having you accept at this time my resignation.

"Very respectfully, yours,
"(Signed) A. M. BROWN,
"High Sheriff."

The resignation signed, the High Sheriff drove back to the station and announced the result of the conference. To him the police officers came at once and expressed their regret that the head of the department had encountered the ax. There were sincere protestations from officers who had served with the High Sheriff for many long years.

CHILLINGWORTH NOTIFIED.

The news came as a shock to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. His first regret was to his former chief that the latter should be shorn of power. The Deputy was at once surrounded by a crowd of his officers, their number being augmented gradually by other friends, who came to express their regrets. The sentiment of the crowd was that, eliminating all that may have transpired to cause his resignation, the department was losing a man whose physical courage was absolutely unquestioned and who had been of great service in running down criminals.

WHAT BROWN SAYS.

High Sheriff Brown, when questioned as to the changes taking place, stated:

AN AFTERMATH OF POLITICAL RUMORS

Among the rumors that went about last night were that Secretary Jack would resign, that Faxon Bishop would leave the ticket, that ex-Sheriff Brown would file his papers for an independent candidacy to the Senate that the Republican Territorial Committee would "intervene," and that Brown had removed valuable papers from the sheriff's office. Jack denied the story about him. Faxon Bishop could not be reached. Brown said he had no idea of running for the Senate and the Republican Committee let nothing drop. As to the papers, ex-Sheriff Brown sent a bundle home but at the request of the Governor had them brought back. Some of them had an immaterial public character and the rest were entirely private. Brown's relations with the Governor are entirely cordial and he is being consulted about the details of reorganization.

that he felt he had done his duty in the best way known to him.

"I have tried during my official career," said he, "to do my duty as I interpreted it. There were differences of opinion between the Governor and myself which apparently could not be adjusted, and I therefore felt compelled to resign."

CHILLINGWORTH DITTO.

"The matter has come to a focus," said he, "and under the circumstances I felt that as I had done my duty to the best of my ability that I could do nothing but resign. When I look back upon the years of hard work in connection with the duties of my office, I must say that I have some regret in leaving the department. I have put in some of the best years of my experience here. I can simply say I have done my best."

THE OLD OFFICERS.

Former High Sheriff Brown became connected with the police department in Feb., 1893, when he became Deputy Marshal under Marshal George Ashley. He was afterwards Deputy Marshal under Marshal Hitchcock. In August, 1895, he was appointed Marshal of the Republic, and when Hawaii became a Territory on June 14, 1900, he was appointed High Sheriff of the Territory. Last year Mr. Brown was elected Sheriff of Oahu on the Republican ticket during the county campaign, but did not serve as such, owing to the County act being declared invalid by the Supreme Court.

Former Deputy High Sheriff Chillingworth entered the police department in 1894 while on Hawaii. He came to Honolulu in 1896 and served under Marshal Brown as Deputy Marshal, taking the office of Deputy High Sheriff in June, 1900. The Deputy has been an admirer of everything athletic and is personally an example of fine physical development.

Senior Captain Parker, who may tender his resignation, has been with the department for fifteen years. He has been Senior Captain for the past ten years. P. accompanied Mr. Brown when the latter officer went to the rebel camp at Diamond Head. For a number of years Captain Parker was a member of the King's Guards, being promoted from private to Lieutenant, Captain and Adjutant.

Lieut. Leslie of the Mounted Police, has been with the force for seven years having entered it on leaving the Kamehameha School. He was the first Hawaiian to be promoted to wear shoulder straps in the mounted service.

UNDER NEW SHERIFF.

High Sheriff Henry will have at his disposal the following police officers:

Foot police, Captains Kanea, Opunui and Naipo; Lieutenants Mossman and



EX-HIGH SHERIFF BROWN.

Hart; 36 privates.

Mounted police—Lieut. Samuel Leslie; 18 privates.

Two hack inspectors; and several special police, Hawaiian, Chinese and Japanese.

Three turnkeys—Messrs. Melanphy, Scott and Woods.

Three receiving clerks—Messrs. Kalaiki, Baker and McKinnon.

Two patrol wagon drivers—Messrs. Toomey and Scully.

High Sheriff's office—Chief clerkship, held by H. M. Dow and two clerks.

Deputy High Sheriff's office—Chief clerkship, held by Harry Mossman and two clerks.

Deputy Sheriffship, held by Albert McGinn.

Detectives—Messrs. A. McDuffie and Dan Renner.

Armorer, and special helpers.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

High Sheriff William Henry was born in Boston, Mass., forty-five years ago. He lived there until he was seven years of age when he moved to Maine, after his father, a Union soldier, had been killed in the Civil War. He went out West when seventeen years old and was a teamster for four years. He then came to Hawaii, and has resided here continuously for twenty-four years. He first planned to run and was afterwards appointed Tax Assessor for



Williams Photo.

HIGH SHERIFF HENRY.

GOVERNOR CARTER'S STATEMENT.

At the Advertiser's request Governor Carter has dictated the following statement of his reasons for making the change in the Police Department:

"In reference to the change in the police department, to allay rumors and false statements, I want to say that the action was brought about by the reports and investigations of a Pinkerton detective of the condition of affairs in Honolulu, and who has now been temporarily made deputy sheriff to assist in reorganizing and bettering the department. The object in making this investigation, which was begun some time ago, was that I wanted a non-partisan and reliable statement of fact. I had previously changed the system of having the High Sheriff report to the Attorney General and had been having the reports made direct to me. I wanted to know positively whether the High Sheriff was carrying out plans that we had agreed upon. The work of the detective resulted in simply showing that the department is not as effective as I believe this community is entitled to and desires. The reason that the change was precipitated at this time was caused by a number of circumstances over which I did not have control and we could not afford to let affairs of the town run as they were. There are no charges to be preferred of any kind that I know of against any members of the police department. I considered it best under all the circumstances to make the changes promptly after having once decided upon them. The position of High Sheriff is an important one and we could not afford to leave it vacant.

"In arranging for a man to come here with Pinkerton's agency I requested an expert in police department work, a man who could tell when he saw an efficient department and knew what a good department was and how it should be run."

Kooliapike and was road supervisor for Kooliapike and Kooliapike. He was afterwards appointed school agent. He also held the position of District Judge for the same district. For the past seven years he has been warden of Oahu Prison.

HATTER A PINKERTON.

Mr. C. Hatter, who was appointed Deputy High Sheriff yesterday, is understood to have been given that post temporarily, during the period of reorganizing the police department. He is a Pinkerton detective and was brought here by Governor Carter to

BALTIC FLEET ATTACKS ENGLISH FISHING BOATS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

HULL, England, October 24.—The Russian fleet fired upon a flotilla of fishing boats on Friday, 200 miles off Spurn Head. The trawler Crale was sunk, its skipper and its mate being killed. Other boats were damaged.

Spurn Head, the landmark mentioned above, is a long, curved peninsula that juts out on the north side of the mouth of the river Humber, which forms the boundary between the counties of York and Lincoln and flows into the North Sea. The long point forms a large bay at the river's mouth and in this the large North Sea fishing fleets lie when not engaged in fishing off the head. The city of Hull, from which the news of the Russian violence was sent, is in the County of York, on the north bank of the Humber, about twenty miles upstream. The mouth of the Humber is, roughly speaking, in the center of the eastern shore of England.

THE EVENT ASTONISHES LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Astonishment is felt here at the action of the Russians in firing upon the fishing fleet in the North Sea. The worst feature of the episode is that the Russian ships proceeded without pausing to ascertain the damage and without making any attempt to rescue the victims of their work.

LONDON PRESS DEMANDS REPARATION.

The press this morning is unanimous in the demand for reparation from Russia. Some believe that the Russians lost their heads, suspecting an attack from Japanese sub-marines. Owing to yesterday being Sunday, there has been no official expression as yet regarding the incident.

BALTIC FLEET PASSES DOVER.

DOVER, England, October 24.—The Russian fleet has passed here bound westward.

MERCHANT SHIPS SEARCHED.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 24.—The ships of the Russian fleet searched merchantmen off the Isle of Wight.

TORPEDO BOATS REACH FRANCE.

CHERBOURG, Oct. 24.—Four Russian torpedo boats have arrived here.

GERMAN COLLIERIES AWAIT FLEET.

VIGO, Spain, Oct. 24.—Five coal-laden German steamers are here awaiting the Russian fleet.

ROME, Oct. 25.—The Russian embassy says the Baltic fleet expected an attack of explosives from the fishing boats.

BRITISH SQUADRON CONCENTRATING.

VICTORIA, Oct. 25.—The immediate concentration of the Pacific squadron at Esquimalt has been ordered.

HOSTILE TO CZAR'S EMBASSADOR.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—There was a hostile demonstration, at the Victoria station yesterday, on the arrival of the Russian ambassador.

UNOFFICIALLY RECEIVED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—The news of the fishing fleet affair has not been officially received.

KING EDWARD'S GIFT.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—King Edward has sent a donation of \$1000 to the families of the men killed on the fishing fleet.

WANT OFFICERS PUNISHED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The press demands the punishment of the Russian officers who fired on the trawlers.

REENFORCEMENTS FOR OYAMA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—Marshal Oyama is receiving heavy reinforcements from Port Arthur and Japan is in expectation of delivering a crushing blow.

"No, I can't; if you want anything you'll have to see Governor Carter."

POLICE WILL MUSTER.

At 9 o'clock this morning all the police in the department will be mustered in the jail yard and introduced to the new High Sheriff and Deputy High Sheriff. The muster will be formal. It is improbable that but few, if any, changes will take place at this time, as High Sheriff Henry desires to take the whole matter under advisement for a few days.

"I do not think there will be any sweeping changes made in the personnel of the department," said Mr. Henry last evening.

AUDITOR WORKED LATE.

Auditor Fisher and his assistant worked until quite late last night on the books of the department. As these comprise a voluminous array, the work will take some time.

FIRST POLICE VISIT.

High Sheriff Henry's first real duties as head of the police force came last night while he was busy in his office going over matters with the Governor, former High Sheriff Brown and the new Deputy. Two ladies called and asked to see the chief of police. Mr. Henry responded and listened to their complaints, relative to the guarding of some property.

The Republican senatorial candidates will make a tour of Oahu, via the rail, beginning on Thursday of this week. A big meet meeting will be held at Waialae on Saturday night.



W. T. HAWLEY, THE NEW DEPUTY SHERIFF.

"I can't give you anything about my past," was suggested.

"You can't get anything out of me," was the reply.

And so the public will have to wait.

WM. T. RAWLINS APPOINTED DEPUTY SHERIFF WITH HATTER AS ADVISOR

Vida Recommended for Warden But He Probably Will Not Get the Place--Statements of Gov. Carter and A. M. Brown.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

William T. Rawlins was yesterday appointed Deputy High Sheriff under High Sheriff Henry by Governor Carter. The appointment goes into effect at once and Mr. Rawlins will assume entire jurisdiction over the affairs of his department, Mr. Hatter, the Pinkerton detective, who temporarily held the position, is to act in an advisory capacity.

The executive committee of the Republican party held a meeting at headquarters at 4 p. m. yesterday, with Chairman Robertson presiding. The matter of making endorsements for the positions of Deputy High Sheriff and Warden of Oahu Prison were discussed, resulting in the endorsement of Wm. T. Rawlins for the position of Deputy High Sheriff and Henry Vida, chairman of the Fifth District Republican committee, for Warden.

Chairman Robertson and Mr. Rawlins went to the Capitol and had a conference with Governor Carter, where the result of the meeting was presented to him in a formal manner. The Governor approved of the endorsement of Mr. Rawlins and this information was conveyed to Warden Henry who makes the appointment. Vida is quite another matter.

Mr. Hatter was present at the conference, and made the following remarks concerning the police development:

"This is a Republican administration in Hawaii. It is a Republican administration in Washington. The Republican platform, both here and all over the country, contain the pledge that they will give the people clean government. Is the administration here making any move except in the interest of clean government?"

THE NEW DEPUTY.

Deputy High Sheriff Rawlins is a Honolulu-born man, and spent most of his life here. He was educated at Yale from which institution he is a graduate. He is an attorney and has established a reputation as a clear-headed lawyer. He became a candidate for County Attorney on the Republican ticket in the election held last year, and was elected by a large majority. In the brief period in which county government had its innings, Attorney Rawlins gave a couple of opinions on county matters which were sound. When the present political campaign was opened Mr. Rawlins was selected as secretary of the executive and central committees of the Republican party, and was afterwards appointed president of the Board of Registration for Oahu.

It is believed the appointment of Mr. Rawlins is a good one. Being an attorney he will be competent to prosecute cases in the police court in a capable manner. He is a young man of considerable executive ability. Physically, Mr. Rawlins is an athlete and he had occasion to show, when he was at the head of the Registry board, that he knows how to handle himself.

RESOLUTIONS BY POLICE.

Whereas circumstances have arisen by which the High Sheriff of this Territory, nominated by His Excellency, the Governor, and appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Honorable the Senate of this Territory, has deemed it advisable to resign his high and responsible office as the active head of the entire Police Department of this Territory;

Whereas Arthur M. Brown, Esq., has, during his long and continuous service, won the confidence and esteem of this community and the respect and loyalty of the entire Police force and employees of the Police Department;

We, the undersigned officers and members of the Police force and employees of the Police Department, wish to express our deep regret that so efficient and capable an officer has seen fit to sever his connection with the Police Department over which he presided with dignity and firmness since August, A. D. 1895, and we do hereby express to him our appreciation of his long and faithful service and more especially his kindness of heart and his many acts of kindness extended to us under trying circumstances.

We also wish to say that in parting with him the Police Department will lose a man whose place will be hard to fill and we wish him every success in the future.

We also desire to express our regret in losing the Deputy High Sheriff, Charles F. Chillingworth, whose courage and special adaptability for the position he has so long filled has won for him the respect and confidence of the entire Police Department. In parting with our superior, we can truly say they have been faithful to duty and to us.

Our alpha shall always go with you both.

Signed by all members and employees of the Police Department.

Dated Honolulu, T. H., October 22, A. D. 1934.

BROWN'S FAREWELL.

The police were gathered at a clock tower in the city yesterday morning when they were introduced formally to the new High Sheriff, William Henry, and also took leave of their old officer, ex-High Sheriff Brown and ex-Deputy High Sheriff Chillingworth.

There was an affecting scene when the ex-officers passed along the lines and shook hands with the men who have been under their command during the past ten years.

The force was assembled under Senior Captain Robert Parker, the mounted men being under the direct command of Lieut. Sam. Leslie. The men were in uniform, but the ex-officers and the new High Sheriff were without uniforms or insignia of rank of any kind. Mr. Brown addressed the men as follows:

"Officers and Men: Mr. Chillingworth and I have resigned as High Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of the Territory and William Henry has been appointed as High Sheriff and Mr. Hatter as Deputy High Sheriff. I want to thank you for the loyalty and obedience that you have always shown in the past and I hope that you will accord to the new High Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff the same loyalty and obedience that you have given to us."

The ex-High Sheriff then shook hands with Captain Parker and then the other officers by rank, following which each of the mounted and foot privates were similarly greeted. Some of the men leaned their heads on Brown's shoulder, put their arms about him and wept. There has been sincere affection on the part of the men toward their ex-chief, for they have looked upon him not only as a leader, but almost as a father. Some of the older men, especially ranking officers, took upon Brown as a foster son. Captain Parker and Captain Kane during the revolution of '95, when Brown was working among the rebels, watched over him like guardian angels. Mr. Chillingworth made the rounds and was given a farewell similar to that accorded the ex-chief. Mr. Brown then shook hands with his successor and, accompanied by Mr. Chillingworth, left the jail-yard.

CHILLINGWORTH GAMBLER.

Governor Carter followed up his initial statement in yesterday's Advertiser of the change in the personnel of the Police Department by issuing the following detailed statement:

"The whole difficulty arose over the difference of opinion between High Sheriff Brown and myself as to the manner in which the laws respecting gambling and illicit sale of liquor have been enforced. The High Sheriff thought that my ideas were idealistic and that his view was the practical one."

"Six weeks ago in response to a request made by me to the Pinkerton detective agency, Detective Hatter came to Honolulu and commenced his investigations on certain matters which had been reported to me. I had hoped fondly that his investigations would be quickly concluded and that I would then be able to refute these different statements as false. The work, however, took longer and was more expensive than expected, but it was certainly complete. I know more about saloons and the way they are conducted and about the different gambling places here than I ever expected to know."

"Matters came to a crisis yesterday morning shortly after 11 o'clock when the Attorney General came into my office with a letter which he had received from a citizen charging that officials were standing in with and protecting a certain gambling place at the corner of Hotel and Fort street. I knew from information that I had received that this particular place was in existence, and in view of this letter to the Attorney General I concluded that the time to act had arrived. I then had an interview with the High Sheriff and as a result of the difference in our opinions he resigned and I accepted his resignation."

"The trouble has been brewing for a long time. I am well aware of the political effect that the change will have just at this juncture, but I could not with a clear conscience let things run as they were until the elections. There are high interests involved and I would properly have been considered negligent had I allowed the existing state of affairs to continue. Possibly Brown is right in his idea as to how things should be managed, but at all events we will take a whirl at the other way and see how it goes."

"My own view of it is that it was impossible for him to enforce the laws in these particular matters because there were many of his own officers actually interested in them in one way or another. I do not think it at all proper that a Deputy High Sheriff should be seen walking into saloons and gambling openly at any time, but if done privately, at home or in a man's private club, it is at least less reprehensible, and then there is always a difference in who is doing the gambling. An officer who is supposed to see that the laws are obeyed and then deliberately violates them himself loses his usefulness in my eyes. It is unfortunate too that he should have happened to gamble with the detective I employed."

"As far as Mr. Chillingworth personally is concerned I am very sorry that the public is losing his services. He has been long in that department. It is a man of undoubted courage and he has been zealous in his work. I regret that matters have turned out as they have."

"If by grafting you mean the receiving of money for police 'protection,' I may say that there is no accusation of that kind whatever. As far as they have been examined, the books of the department are also correct and I have no reason to believe that anything will be found to show that they were at any time otherwise. A sort of I. O. U. system for the advancing of a portion of the men's pay had been adopted by the High Sheriff but the public's money was never so advanced. Clerk Dow would find out how much money was wanted in advance and would then make a note for the amount which the High Sheriff would endorse. It would then be discounted at Bishop & Co.'s and the men would be charged the usual rate of interest. This was simply a matter of convenience to the men."

"As a matter of fact there has been friction between the police department and that of the Attorney General for some time past. We must have harmony in order to do the work of the Territory and harmony is particularly required between these two departments. Only the other day Assistant Attorney General Prosser reported that he had requested the Deputy High Sheriff to get him a certain witness early one afternoon and the Deputy Sheriff was equally positive that Prosser had not. As a result of the non-appearance of the witness the case at all events failed."

"Then again as to the enforcement of the laws against gambling. Some one gave Judge Gear a list of all the Chinese gambling places in the town, all Chinese he observed, and Judge Gear handed this list to Dicky Davis, the foreman of his Grand Jury. The list was then given by Davis to High Sheriff Brown, but he said that he would raid the places and arrest the offenders if the Grand Jury would find the witnesses. (The Governor made an error in the name of the foreman of the Grand Jury, that officer being J. D. Tucker. Davis was a member.)"

"Is this to be a closed town? Well, it is this way, the laws as they stand are going to be enforced. There is a feeling in some quarters that an open town means the circulation of a lot of money and consequent prosperity, but I do not believe in that sort of prosperity. I do not think that prosperity can be purchased at the cost of degrading and debauching our laws. If our laws are obnoxious and impracticable we want to know it, then we will have them changed."

"The question of handling the liquor business is a difficult one. I am not a teetotaler myself and cannot be accused of any extreme views in that respect, but what is the sense of having a law that is not universally applied? Why should one restaurant or grill which happened to be prominent and enjoy the patronage of rich people be allowed to supply liquor when another poor man's place is regulated by the police? As regards the selling of liquor on Sunday at Waikiki and other places I am not prepared to speak, but if it is against the law it will be stopped. Personally I think that a person should be permitted to get a drink with meals in any restaurant, but as long as the law is as it is it should be enforced and I propose to see that it is enforced without fear or favor."

BROWN'S STATEMENT.

A statement drawn up in the form of an interview with ex-High Sheriff Brown was published yesterday. The following is an excerpt:

"Were you charged by the Governor directly or indirectly with allowing gambling or illicit sale of liquor to go on under police protection?"

"No; I was not. The Governor stated to me positively that he made no charges whatever against me; had absolutely no evidence against me of any kind, and that he wished me and the public to so understand it; but that he was not satisfied with the loose manner in which the Police Department of Honolulu was being run."

"Did you make any reference to an investigation, or ask for an enquiry into the evidence said to have been collected by this detective from the mainland?"

"I stated to the Governor that I hoped that the evidence that the man had secured would be shown up and prosecutions had in any evidence that he had secured."

"Did you give any reason for this?"

"During the conversation I stated to the Governor that my dismissal under those circumstances was bound to give me a black eye in the community, and that I hoped that all the evidence which this man had collected would be made use of in prosecuting those whom it was against."

"When you say that you knew gambling and illicit sale of liquor was going on, do you mean that you have known where you could lay your hands on the proofs against people who thus were violating the law?"

"No; I mean by knowing that liquor selling and gambling was being carried on that reports are continually made to the Sheriff's office concerning these matters. On these reports the department sets out to get the evidence sufficient to secure the convictions and sufficient to justify an arrest, sometimes we succeed and sometimes we do not."

"Then do you mean to say that gambling and illicit selling of liquor is always to be found in any city?"

"To a certain extent. As regards illicit liquor selling and beer smuggling there has been since my connection with the Police Department."

"Since Governor Carter took office, have there been any other times he has complained to you of your conduct in the department?"

"No; he has not."

DOING BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in Wampole's Preparation the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Anemia, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles. It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you, and is efficacious from the first dose. One bottle convinces. At all climates,

has been zealous in his work. I regret that matters have turned out as they have."

Duffie and Renear were both accepted on Thursday night, and neither officer was on duty yesterday. Mr. Renear, who has had charge of the evidence room, in which are stored all articles to be used as evidence in the prosecution of cases, was at the station during the forenoon assisting the evidence for the benefit of the new High Sheriff. Ah On, the Chinese detective, handed in his resignation, which was accepted. No other changes have yet been made in the personnel of the force, the various watches going on and off duty as before.

THE OTHER ISLANDS.

The new High Sheriff has control of the destinies of the Deputy Sheriffs on this island as well as on Maui, Hawaii, and Kauai. So far on hint has been given of changes.

THE WARDENSHIP.

Politicians were hustling around yesterday trying to secure some backing for Henry Vida to become jailor, vice Henry, now High Sheriff.

KEEP OUT OF SALOONS.

The first official order issued from High Sheriff Henry's office yesterday morning was directed to the members of the force prohibiting them from entering saloons: The order was as follows:

Hereafter no police officer of the Honolulu Police force will be allowed to go into any saloon to drink, either on or off duty, or in uniform or in civilian dress.

By order of the High Sheriff:
PER SR. CAPTAIN PARKER.
Honolulu, October 22, 1934.

VIDA NOT ACTED UPON.

The endorsement of the executive committee of the Republican party of Henry Vida for the office of Warden of Oahu Prison, was not considered. The Governor stated yesterday afternoon, after approving of the choice of Rawlins, that he had not seen or heard of the Vida endorsement. He hinted that the endorsement would not meet with his approval.

JOHNSON FOR WARDEN.

There was a rumor about town last night that Sam Johnson was being advocated for the position of Warden of Oahu Prison and Henry Vida for Road Supervisor in succession to Johnson. The rumors could not be confirmed.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

The uniform success of this remedy has made it the most popular preparation in use for bowel complaints. It is everywhere recognized as the one remedy that can always be depended upon and that is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Lugan Confesses.

Miguel Lugan, the O. R. & L. Co. ticket seller that was apprehended a couple of days ago, has confessed, but claims not to know how much he has stolen. The charge will be entered against him as soon as the exact amount is ascertained. Experts are now going over the books, which they find to be O. K. previous to three months back. It is thought the amount of the peculations may run over \$3,000.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN DEMS PITCH INTO CARTER

Out Door Meeting of Kinney Leads, and Is Followed By Several.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The audience at the Republican mass meeting at the head of Bethel street was large and enthusiastic. John C. Lane called the meeting to order at 7:40 and opened with a plea for all to vote the straight Republican ticket. The Republican party was the party of the people and should be supported as such.

CHILLINGWORTH DEFENDS AYLETT.

Samuel F. Chillingworth was the second speaker of the evening. He said he considered it his duty to come to the aid and defense of the party although he was now an old man. He defended Aylett and said that although Aylett might have been "led slightly astray" in the earlier part of the session, he redeemed himself as soon as he had time to consider the questions to be legislated upon. The special session was a noble specimen of what the last Legislature could do.

In the matter of Quinn, he had not forced him (Quinn) upon the ticket. Quinn was a representative working man and should receive the support of the whole ticket.

DEPUTY SHERIFF RAWLINS.

Mr. Lane next introduced the new Deputy High Sheriff of the Islands who was greeted with applause. Mr. Rawlins said that as this was his first appearance on a political platform this year, he took the opportunity to thank those who voted for him last year for County Attorney. He said he was somewhat flustered after the occurrence of the afternoon and would not speak at as great length as he would like. All the nominees of the Senate could not be cavilled at. They all had the confidence of the community and would watch the interests of the people as they would their own. In the matter of Aylett, he had gone over the records of the House and found his record O. K. Liliakalani was alright and Quinn's being the president of the Fourth precinct showed the estimation in which he was held by those who had intimate dealings with him. Rawlins then dwelt on the beneficent measures endorsed by the Republican party. He cited the fact that settlers on government lands in out of the way districts, may construct roads for themselves without waiting for the government, and receive a deduction in the price of the land equal to the cost to them of building the road. He ended up by urging that a straight Republican ticket be elected as that would insure good legislation. It costs \$1000 a day while the Legislature is in session and so it behooves us to get one that will do the best work in the shortest time.

Mr. Lane introduced the next speaker as the man who had broken up the Home Rule and Democratic power in their great stronghold—Kakaako. Next on the program was Ed. Towse, who began by wishing he had the voice of Doc. Monahan or J. F. Morgan. However, he was always ready to speak for the Republican party. This is the party that has built up the system of protection and the navy—the two great things that are of value to us here in Hawaii. He then spoke of Kuhio, Cupid has done more in the two years he has been in Washington than has any new member of Congress in an equal length of time. He should be given an opportunity to go on with the good work. In regard to Carter, Mr. Towse was not there to defend him. Carter needs no defense. Speaking of the Democrats he said that they simply propose to "investigate," which only means costly waste of time and even more costly stenographers.

SWINTON A REPUBLICAN.

Harry S. Swinton spoke next. He said he felt astonished at himself. He gave reasons for his change of heart and urged all to vote the straight Republican ticket. He then repeated his remarks in Hawaiian.

THE BOY ORATOR.

Bernard Kelekele now mounted the stand and was greeted with cheers. He compared the Home Rule party to France in the time of Napoleon. When Napoleon died Home Ruleism received its death blow and is now in a state of decay. Kelekele then compared the National Democratic and Republican parties. The Democrats were the slave drivers. Financially the United States was in a bad way when Cleveland was President. The speaker ended by saying that the elective franchise is not a toy. A vote is more effective than a sword. With one you may kill a few men, with the other you can wreck a State. He then spoke in Hawaiian and made a great hit.

TOM QUINN SPEAKS.

Lane then introduced Tom Quinn as the best speaker of the party in the Fourth. Quinn began to say that he was there to "expand in his small way the principles of the party. He called Andrew Jackson the greatest American President and Roosevelt his double. They both have the qualities of promptness and decision in a remarkable degree. He went on to show how all the machine politicians advised the President not to expose the frauds in the Postoffice with a Presidential election drawing near. Roosevelt persisted, however, and it is the strongest of it. Roosevelt's example and is only doing the right thing. Would have remained himself if he had waited until after the election. There should not be a Democratic in the Islands. Our whole people

fully is wrapped up in the tariff question and no one should be such a fool as to vote for a party whose policy is inimical to our interests.

The remaining speakers were Hawaiian and spoke in native.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The Democratic ratification meeting at the Orpheum last night was devoted largely to attacks upon Governor Carter and his administration, especial reference being made to the Sheriff Brown incident. There were also attacks upon Delegate Kuhio, the special point being made that his claims to having secured appropriations of money

for the Territory were not borne out by facts. The meeting was fairly well attended by white people.

Chairman Kinney opened the meeting. He read his address from manuscript, devoting an hour and a quarter to its discussion. The entire address was aimed at Governor Carter.

Mr. Kinney said that he desired to discuss the theory of Territorial government as heretofore known in the United States, and to point out that the system under which the Territory of Hawaii is now being run is unique, has no precedent to support it, and nullifies the will of Congress as expressed in the Organic Act. He then plunged into the history of whaling trade carried on in the whalers between Asiatic and South American ports, with Hawaii as a port of call, and said that J. O. Carter then called it a blot on the good name of Hawaii. But for Mr. Carter's objection, he claimed that Hawaii never could have entered into a reciprocity treaty with the United States. This was an illustration of adopting methods that were perfectly safe and sane.

Mr. Kinney claimed that Governor Carter was running the Territory on the theory that all power should be centered in the Governor and he in turn should be responsible to the President for the welfare and proper administration of the Territory. He found no justification for this in the Organic Act. He said that the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, had the power to appoint the Attorney-General and other departmental heads, and that he "may by and with the consent of the Senate remove from office any of such officers."

He stated that Congress thus provided against allowing the Governor the sole say either as to the appointment or removal of the heads of departments.

The speaker questioned the right of the Governor to nullify, as he expressed it, the whole theory and ground work of the Organic Act by the "wholesale use of undated resignations, which are not, in fact, resignations, but a subterfuge whereby the tenure of office of the heads of departments, is changed from four years as provided in the Organic Act, to a tenure at the will, pleasure and caprice of the Governor."

The speaker said the Governor was now the practical head of all the departments and the supposed heads, merely clerks. He claimed the Governor orders, directs and reverses the action of the ostensible heads of each department at pleasure. He quoted Daniel Webster at length. The speaker said that while "we have had something less than a year of one-man power, there are not lacking in this Territory, serious symptoms of disorder."

He claimed there was something wrong when the Attorney-General could go in to a nominating convention and defeat the nomination of a candidate for the Legislature on the sole ground that he is persona non grata to the executive.

Mr. Kinney said that the Governor was not following the Republican party or press, but was requiring them to follow him in his personal fortunes. He contended that the Republican party was merely in the field as an administration clique and push.

Toward the end of his address Mr. Kinney expressed his doubts as to the election of Judge Parker, but thought the Democrats would get a majority in the House of Representatives.

Summing up the disclosures in the police department the speaker said that the facts were not yet before the public, and until they were no final decision or judgment upon the question of whether Brown or Chillingworth are right or wrong can be reached. He contended that the issue was a vital one, however, as to whether the Governor had the power to do as he has done. He claimed that this clearly brought

(Continued on page 6)

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STATUS OF THE JUDGES

Ballou Hammers Local Laws Hard.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Argument on the Circuit Judge question raised in the Parker case continued throughout yesterday before the Supreme Court constituted by Chief Justice Frear, Associate Justice Hatch and Circuit Judge De Bolt, with Circuit Judges Robinson and Matthewsman watching the proceedings. Attorneys present on this occasion were Messrs. Ballou, Magoon, Withington, Lightfoot, Derby, Warren and, part of the day, W. O. Smith.

Mr. Ballou, in reply to Mr. Magoon's argument against the writ of prohibition, contended that the Judiciary Act of 1892 conferring equity and probate jurisdiction on Circuit Judges at Chambers, was contrary to the then existing constitution of the Hawaiian Islands and would have been so declared had it ever been brought to a judicial test.

The constitution of 1894—that of the Republic of Hawaii—by an addition of certain words failed to remedy the law's unconstitutionality.

Mr. Ballou held that the re-enactment of an unconstitutional law by "Congress, in the Organic Act, did not make such a law constitutional. Citations by opposing counsel of the opinions of members of Congress expressed during the enacting of the Organic Act, Mr. Ballou said, showed a dense ignorance of the conditions and needs of the Hawaiian Islands. Anyway, as he quoted authority for saying, the individual views of legislators were entitled to but little weight in construing a law. Counsel argued that ordinarily the jurisdiction of judges at chambers was limited to acts incidental to matters pending in court. They could not assume or be given by statute any powers not conferred on them by the constitution. The function of judging contested elections pertaining to the Chief Justice of Hawaii was not essentially judicial. Neither was the jurisdiction over the adoption of children given to judges at chambers by the laws of some States a judicial function. Decisions from different States were quoted to sustain these propositions. Mr. Ballou contended that some of the authorities quoted opposite had no relation to constitutional questions but merely to the construction of local statutes.

Mr. Smith, in remarks he made, alluded to the possible question as to whether the phrase in the Organic Act giving judicial power to such inferior courts as the legislature might establish might not validate the law giving certain powers to Circuit Judges at Chambers. This point was not given prominence in the argument.

NAONE IN COURT.

J. J. Dunne argued for the plea in abatement and motion to quash the indictment in the case of Philip Hamanao Naone, charged with murdering his wife, throughout the noon hour yesterday. Deputy Attorney General Frosier will reply on behalf of the Territory at 9 a. m. on Monday.

Mr. Dunne's argument was an attack on the constitutionality of the jury law of the Territory. He contended that the Legislature had no power to create jury commissioners and clothe them with judicial authority.

Naone was in court during the proceedings, attended by an officer. His manner was nervous, revealed in shiftness of eyes and restlessness of hands.

THE ARSON CASE.

Ching Chung's trial for malicious burning outlasted its second day yesterday before Judge Gear and was continued until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Among the witnesses in waiting are A. R. Gurrey, secretary of the Board of Underwriters, and J. H. Craig, builder. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Fire Chief Thurston testified yesterday. A knot hole through which it is alleged kerosene oil was poured to start the fire figured in the case.

PACIFIC HEIGHTS SUIT.

The Pacific Heights Electric Railway Co., Ltd., and Charles S. Desky file an answer in the foreclosure suit of W. O. Smith, trustee. They admit they sold a steam condenser of the value of \$225 to August Dreier without the consent of the trustee, who was absent from the Territory, but allege that Dreier bought the article with the full knowledge that it was included in the deed of trust. An agreement with Dreier is exhibited in proof. The respondents deny that a certain part of the railway, from Nauaua avenue and passing back of the power house, was included in the deed of trust. Desky's sale of cable to the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. is declared to have been for the benefit of the Pacific Heights railway, in the raising of funds to prevent its being shut down. In conclusion the respondents consent to the prayer of the petition, asking that the relief prayed for be granted. J. O. Pratt is attorney for the respondents.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Robinson has made an order on the petition of Henry Smith, administrator of the estate of Kiele Amara, who in her lifetime was administrator of the estate of James Amara, that an administrator de bonis non be appointed for the purpose of collecting rents due the latter estate and of winding up its administration. The order appoints Tuesday, November 3, for hearing the petition.

Chief Justice Frear, Judge De Bolt's court certifies that the trustee in the divorce suit of Mamahau Miller vs. Edward Miller has made no appearance.

and entered neither demurrer, answer nor other pleading to the complaint. In the suit of William W. Bierce, Ltd., vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee, et al., it is stipulated that the defendants Arthur B. Wood, William Waterhouse and Albert Waterhouse, executors of Henry Waterhouse, may have ten days to plead, or take other action, toward the complaint.

OCTOBER TERM OF MAUI CIRCUIT COURT

WAILUKU, Maui, Oct. 20.—The October 1904 term of the Second Circuit Court will close on Saturday. There remains for trial the case of the Territory versus Kaili (k), charged with the embezzlement of one hundred dollars. A jury has been drawn in the case and the trial will commence tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The following criminal cases have been disposed during the week:

Territory vs. Manuel Chase. Assault and battery. Plead guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of ten days.

Territory vs. Roke Posano. Larceny in the first degree. Sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of two years.

Territory vs. Tsue, embezzlement of \$305. Trial by jury. Verdict guilty. Two years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Territory vs. Papa Kahauleio. Mayhem. Plead guilty. Sentence suspended for the term of one year.

Territory vs. Kaahue Ioane and Kaia. Assault and battery. Trial by jury. Verdict of not guilty.

Territory vs. S. Kekichi. Embezzlement. Trial by jury. Verdict not guilty.

Territory vs. Juan Flores. Assault and battery. Trial by jury. Verdict of not guilty.

Territory vs. Antone Foard. Nolle prossed.

Territory vs. Wm. Morris, David Espinda, Moke Kamauna and Manuia, nolle prossed.

Territory vs. M. L. Decker and Fushikawa, violating Section 466 of the Penal Code. M. L. Decker found guilty and Fushikawa not guilty.

There has not been a single civil case triable by jury taken up this term, they having otherwise been settled out of court or have gone for the term by stipulation.

OTHER NOTES.

Judge A. S. Mahaulu who has been with Prince Kuhio on a campaign tour returns to Honolulu today by the Mauna Loa.

George Maxwell one of the strongest Home Rulers on this island has joined the Republican ranks.

The All-Maui baseball team leaves tonight for Honolulu to play with the Maile team. The following will compose the team: T. Kruger, N. Kruger, K. Smith, J. Garcia, A. Garcia, Geo. H. Cummins, W. Crowell, W. Morris, A. Jackson, W. Bailey and Kua Kanaauao.

J. Lightfoot arrived here on Tuesday evening to attend to a case on this term's calendar of the court and will return to Honolulu tonight.

HAWAII LOST A GOOD MONEY CHANCE

Col. J. A. Cunningham of Salt Lake City who was here last winter with his daughters and son, intending to purchase cattle lands on Hawaii, has now turned his attention to the Mexican grazing ranges. Col. Cunningham looked over the Norris and other ranching properties on Hawaii, but was loath to pay the prices asked. The following dispatch shows that the money he intended investing here will be put to the same purpose in Mexico:

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 6.—J. A. Cunningham, the Salt Lake banker, who came to Mexico with W. W. Cluff, the Mormon bishop, is gathering data in regard to sugar-growing, coffee production and stock-raising in the republic. He says that he believes Mexico offers the greatest opportunities for investments to be found at the present time, and that he expects to have his sons identified with Mexican interests.

J. A. Cunningham, Jr., who accompanied his father to Mexico, will remain in the republic several months, and will thoroughly investigate the agricultural possibilities of various sections. He recently made a trip through the Hawaiian Islands, but was disappointed with conditions there.

Bishop Cluff has been in the State of Vera Cruz inspecting a big tract of land with a view to Mormon colonization.

WHERE HOMESTEAD LAW IS MANDATORY

Governor Carter, referring to the homestead difficulty on the island of Hawaii, said he regarded as mandatory that provision of the law which makes cultivation of twenty-five per cent. of the land and residence thereon for two years by the applicant conditions of receiving a homestead patent. There was no discretion left to the Governor regarding these conditions.

Where there was any room for executive discretion in the matter was specified in a clause mentioning other conditions as might appear.

Bids for Schoolhouse.

The following bids were received at the Public Works Department for constructing a one-room schoolhouse with teacher's apartments at Kaawa, Koolaula, Oahu:

J. Mansfield, 48 days. \$1610
A. Freeman, 48 days. 1770
H. Deffen, 48 days. 2407
H. F. Bortelmann, 48 days. 1846

How Plantation Co. has designed a one-half of one per cent. monthly dividend.

SHALL CONSTRUCTION OR OBSTRUCTION RULE?

Issues of Campaign as Presented at Republican Meeting by Mr. Towse—Democratic Challenge on Men Taken Up.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Following is the larger portion of the address of Ed. Towse, of the Fourth District Republican Committee, delivered at the party mass meeting at the corner of Bethel and Hotel streets on Saturday evening last:

"Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen: A gathering of this sort is in several particulars an argument at hand for a number of principles upon which the Republican party is founded and for which its antecedents from the days of Washington to the time of Roosevelt have gone before the people. The right of free speech, the boon of a free press, the right of petition, the privilege of assembling to discuss affairs of the common weal are the realization of the dreams of those who erected a republic to become an asylum for the persecuted and down-trodden of the whole earth. (A voice—'Loudly') I regret I have not the vocal endowments of my friends Billy Monarrat of Jas. F. Morgan, but I will do my best in that direction.

"The issues of this campaign are clear cut, notwithstanding the efforts of a number of clever writers and ingenious special pleaders to make them otherwise. These men cannot baffle the truth, evade facts or escape the natural consequences of their peculiar tactics, their specious utterances, their absurd intentions, their flimsy promises, their whining criticism, their vituperation and their pandering to prejudice and bias. It is plain that they seek to disorganize the state, to create a condition little short of chaos and anarchy.

KINNEY AND ANARCHY.

"The Democratic platform and the Kinney manifesto are documents that cannot survive analysis by right-thinking people. Each is a hodge-podge of inconsistencies and half-truths constructed for vote-getting purposes only. They propose amongst other queer things to increase the taxes of the rich. Now, all of you know well that there can be no class legislation in this or any other portion of the United States. But principally these Democratic word-bombs say that they will investigate and further that they will withdraw from the executive department of the government its most important functions and place them in the hands of whom? Why, themselves. I do not believe that we want this change. The Organic Act is the fundamental law of this Territory and its letter and more especially its spirit must be carried out if we are to have things done decently and in order. Just what there may be to investigate is indicated neither by the Democratic platform nor Mr. Kinney's revised edition of the same. There are not even rumors upon which to base the wall for investigation and the Democratic organs and oracles know it and are compelled to admit it.

KUHIO'S GOOD RECORD.

"Gentlemen, it is enduring principles and not the uncertainty of human life upon which the Republican party and the American nation as a government are based. But if they wish to discuss men instead of measures, we can certainly accommodate them. The standard bearer of the Republican party in this campaign is Delegate Kuhio, up for re-election. The facts about him are that he did more work and better work during his single term than any other member of the House at Washington. Likewise upon his first term. This is the record. This is the truth. He has made powerful friends there and has acquired an influence more valuable to this Territory than any other asset of the same class. Why, then, should there be any hesitancy about returning him. He is pre-eminently the man for the place at this time. Numerous measures of the utmost importance to all of us are pending at Washington. As Kuhio has given them the initiative and he alone is capable of going back to Washington in December and in March next and forwarding these matters as they should be forwarded.

THE GOVERNOR'S ENEMIES.

"Governor Carter, who has been fittingly described as a perfect steam engine of energy and action, has drawn enough fire from the Democratic camp to annihilate a Manchurian army. Taking by and large the greater portion of what has been said about him, we should feel that we honor ourselves in declaring that we love him for the enemies he has made. They are a motley

crew indeed, including certain wearers of striped suits and candidates for like wearing gear, a riff-raff in favor of free and easy times and customs, professional politicians, and, to be fair and exact, with here and there a misguided good man and citizen who has taken the trail of a tangent beginning at an indefinite point and ending nowhere.

"Up at the Orpheum theater, in the Democratic meeting right now, Mr. Kinney is reading his carefully prepared paper on the evils of a Governor governing, catering to the disappointed and the fault-finding, while Mr. Hutchins, disclaiming any purpose of being personal, is heaping abuse upon the head of Kuhio. We know this, because these speeches have been advertised for a week. Now, gentlemen, when is a governor the kind of a governor we want in this Territory? I'll undertake to say that it's when he insists upon an incorruptible judiciary for the common people, when he insists upon the most honest and the most proper conduct of every office within his control, when he is fearless and courageous and fair and keeps in touch with the citizenship. That is the kind of a man we want and to all appearances that is the kind of man we have. He puts efficiency and correct administration before technicalities and he strikes a blow when it seems that a blow is required. Why, a large portion of this community was frenzied Friday night and part of today over the retirement of certain officials from positions long held by them. But already the atmosphere is changed and it is becoming clearer and clearer that Carter was right. In this matter he has shown that he is not afraid. Had he delayed action until after election, a period of only two weeks, it is my belief that he would have called down upon himself the righteous censure of the community. He has put the public service before politics and that is the kind of a governor we want to govern here.

A MYTHICAL ABUSE.

"Speaking of those mythical or mythical 'pro forma' undated resignations. They were surely not very much in evidence on Friday. The accepted accounts say that one of the officials required 'called in a stenographer and dictated his resignation.' Now, finally under this head, these 'undated resignations' seem to worry mightily a lot of people who can have no possible concern with them. Up to date no man reputed to have been the author of one of them has had a word of criticism to offer. And there are some pretty strong and outspoken people in the scope of the bugaboo. Just how long would Col. Harry Fisher, the auditor, or Mr. Campbell, the treasurer, or Mr. Holloway, the superintendent of public works, or Mr. Pratt, the land commissioner, or Mr. Holt, the tax assessor, be subject to an agreement or a condition compromising the slightest degree manhood, personal liberty or the best government. Just about one minute by a well-regulated chronometer.

REGISTER YOUR CONVICTIONS.

"Now, gentlemen, on the 8th of November next, are you going to be loyal to your convictions, are you going to act upon your own reasoning and your own thinking, or are you going to be blinded by agitation and the yelling of those who wish to tear you down? If the former, then you must and will vote the straight Republican ticket. The Republican party is for construction, not obstruction. It is a party of declarations and deeds, not a party of apologies, criticisms and silvered promises. It does things and it makes things and it fights in the open and it arrays itself with the common people trustfully. It is the party we should sustain and uphold and endorse and advance. In its hands are the destinies of Hawaii, for it is the party that has carried civilization to the four quarters of the globe and that proclaims liberty and equality in every country and every tongue. It has dotted the seven seas with the burden bearers and messengers of commerce. It has created and fostered industry and frugality. And it has built the school house and placed the American flag over it that our children and our children's children may enshrine its broad principles in their hearts and be glad and blessed more and more by progress and prosperity."

LOAN EXPENDITURES ON ISLAND OF HAWAII

Engineer Gere Says that Public Improvements Have Saved the People From Destitution. Republican Prospects Are Bright.

G. H. Gere, engineer on the island of Hawaii for the Department of Public Works, arrived in the steamer Kilauea on Saturday to consult with Superintendent Holloway about the plans for further loan fund expenditures on Hawaii.

There is no more trouble about the citizen labor question on the large island, Mr. Gere assured an Advertiser reporter in answer to a question. After complying with a request for a statement of the public works under way and projected on Hawaii, Mr. Gere said:

the people over there would be starving. It is the Government work that is keeping the island going."

Calculating from memory Mr. Gere stated that \$60,000 worth of road and bridge work out of the loan fund was under contract, and about \$12,000 worth advertised now, which would be let in a week or two. Plans for improvements under loan appropriations were being worked up. Besides road building expenditures the island of Hawaii is receiving various other benefits of loan money. Mr. Gere enumerated some of them as follows:

"Work on the Hilo sewers, to cost \$100,000, will shortly begin. Three school-houses are now building on the island. "It has been decided to put the jail up mauka, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with John T. Baker about the land at Pihouua. "Work on the Kawaihae wharf will be started soon, definite arrangements for location having been made.

"The Waimea water works will also be promptly undertaken. Pipes will be advertised for in a few days and the work pushed forward.

"The road boards are all doing good work," Mr. Gere added, "especially the Hamakua and South Hilo boards. That of South Hilo has begun to macadamize the road to Pepeekeo. The old up-and-down roads in Hamakua are now near being things of the past."

Mr. Gere speaks confidentially of Republican success on the big island. He spoke laughingly of the whirligig nature of the contest. There is an endless procession of campaigners—Republican, Democratic and Home Rule—going round and round to the different stumps. Each party is striving to have the last word with the voters in every locality.

"The Hilo Republicans, you had better believe, are scratching gravel," Mr. Gere said. There is a special reason for this activity in the fact that a defeat of the Republican ticket will leave the chief town of the island without representation in the Senate. Mr. Gere thinks that Carl S. Smith is sure of election to the House and probably also the entire Republican ticket.

PUNA SALE IS ORDERED

Judge De Bolt granted the petition of William Protenhauer, receiver of Puna Sugar Co., ordering a sale of the property without date. The receiver was authorized to continue issuing certificates for expenses of running the plantation. Mr. Protenhauer was himself appointed as commissioner of sale. Smith & Lewis represented the plaintiff; Atkinson, Judd & Mott-Smith, the Puna Sugar Co., and Holmes & Stanley, Bishop & Co.

There was a consultation over the great jurisdictional question held yesterday morning between Chief Justice Frear, Associate Justice Hatch and Circuit Judges De Bolt, Robinson and Matthewsman.

Joseph O. Carter, W. E. Allen, W. O. Smith, A. W. Carter and S. M. Damon, trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, have brought suit against the Kamalo Sugar Co., Ltd., for \$620 representing rent and taxes on a certain leasehold.

Hoffschlaeger & Co., Ltd., and A. M. Brown, High Sheriff, have filed a demurrer to the amended complaint of the firm of Yan Wo Tong, in which damages are claimed for seizure and detention of goods.

Judge Robinson has ordered default against defendant in the suit of David H. Lewis vs. Christopher J. Holt.

Louisa Watson sues David Watson for divorce on the grounds of cruelty and non-support.

Judge Robinson continued the Cochran divorce case from yesterday to Saturday, November 5, at 9:30 a. m.

BAD COMPANY

Not a Home in Honolulu Where This Visitor is Welcome.

The most unwelcome visitor in Honolulu.

Is any itching skin disease. Itching piles is known in nearly every household.

And eczema is no stranger. They're both bad company. They come early—stay late. We always say "good riddance" when they go.

Know how to keep them away? Use Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment cures piles and all itchiness of the skin.

A Victoria, Australia man endorses our claims.

Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, bites, insect bites, sores, chills, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$1.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the H. J. Doan Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

All persons interested in the Kilauea forest reserve on the other side of this island are asked to meet at the Government Station on November 15 at 10 a. m. as the line of demarcation is to be determined then and there.

LIABILITY OF SURETY

Federal Court Decision In Bankruptcy Matter.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Judge Dole yesterday rendered the following decision in the matter of K. Kajita, a bankrupt, in the District Court of the United States. It has an important bearing on the suretyship of bonds:

The trustee in this case having been removed on account of embezzlement of trust funds, the Pacific Surety Company of California, the surety on the bond of said trustee, joins with the new trustee of the said estate, Mr. Chas. R. Hemenway, in a submission for a decision of this court on the following questions:

First—Is the said Surety Company liable under its bond to reimburse the above named estate for any sums in addition to actual amounts of money embezzled? And submits the following facts affecting this question:

The present trustee has been obliged to pay out of the estate:

Attorney's fee allowed by the court in the matter of the removal of the former trustee. \$25.00
Costs of court in the same matter 9.00
Premium on bond of present trustee. 12.50

Total. \$46.50

The form of bond given by trustees in bankruptcy contains the following conditions:

"If the said trustee as aforesaid shall obey such orders as said court may make in relation to said trust, and shall faithfully and truly account for all moneys, assets, and effects of the estate of said bankrupt which shall come into his hands and possession, and shall in all respects faithfully perform all his official duties as said trustee, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue."

The condition of the bond being not only to account for all the moneys, assets and effects of the estate which comes into the hands of the trustee but also, in all respects, faithfully perform all his official duties as said trustee, it appears to me that the parties to the bond are liable not only for such moneys as have been embezzled, but also for such expenditures which have become necessary on account of and as the direct result of the failure of the trustee to faithfully perform all his official duties.

The item of \$12.50 for premium on the official bond of the new trustee is probably too remote a result of the misconduct of the trustee to be made a charge against the surety. Such an expense would accrue on any occasion of filling such a vacancy, which might be caused by the death or resignation of the trustee as well as by his removal. The other expenditures became necessary as the immediate result of the failure of the trustee to perform his official duties. In consequence thereof the parties to the bond are liable for the same, as well as the amount of money embezzled.

The second question is as follows: Upon payment by the Surety Company of the ascertained loss to the estate, should the bond first given in this estate be cancelled or record?

The Bankruptcy Law (Section 50 Div. m.) provides that suits upon trustees' bonds shall not be brought subsequent to two years after the estate has been closed. The implication of this provision is that suits may be brought upon such bonds at any time within two years after the estate has been closed, unless, perhaps, the amount of the bond should have been exhausted by previous suits. The present liabilities of the parties to the bond on account of the misconduct of the trustee, consume but a small part of the amount of the bond. I can find no law directly on this question. I find, however, that the California Statute of Insolvency provides that "the bond shall not be void upon the first recovery but may be sued upon from time to time by any creditor aggrieved in his own name until the whole penalty is exhausted." (Insolvency Act of 1850, Sec. 15.) This refers to the bond to the assignee of an insolvent estate under that statute. Although this statute has no authority with this court, yet it seems to suggest a reasonable rule of practice under the Bankruptcy Act.

It appears to me, therefore, that the bond of the first trustee may not be cancelled or record but must stand until two years have elapsed after the estate has been closed.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Judge, United States District Court, October 21st, 1914.

LAME BACK.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief, send on a piece of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and quick relief is almost sure to follow. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Chamberlain, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Home Builders on Maui.

Chas. Doty and his party went from Hawaii to Maui on the last Mauna Loa. They say they had a running reception at every point, mainly as old Kula men came there weeks ago. They intend to tour Maui before and behind before coming back to Honolulu.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Postoffice at Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
SUNDAY, TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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TUESDAY : : : OCTOBER 25

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES.

According to the ever diligent and painstaking statisticians of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the ratio of increase in manufactures is far greater in the United States than in any other of the great manufacturing countries. Four countries—the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States—are the world's chief purveyors of the manufactures which enter into international commerce. The value of manufactures entering the international markets of the world amounts to about four billions of dollars annually, and of this sum about three billions in value is supplied by the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States.

To institute a comparison between the share of the United States and the shares of the other manufacturing countries named in the aggregate production of all cannot be done with exactness, for the reason that no country other than the United States makes any measurement, by census or otherwise, of the value of its manufactures as a whole. Estimates have been made, however, by Mullhall and other statisticians of the value of the manufactures produced in the principal countries of the world at various dates. If these estimates are approximately accurate, the comparison of conditions in the United States and the European countries would indicate that the increase in the production of manufactures in the United States is much greater than that of the European countries in question. During the period 1888 to 1903 the growth of production of manufactures in the United States is estimated at \$5,322,000,000, and in the three European countries combined, \$3,863,000,000, and the percentage of increase for the United States 85 per cent, and for the three European countries combined 42 per cent.

Considering the fact that the foregoing figures are but estimates, the Commerce and Labor statisticians adopt a more exact criterion. This is that of the consumption of cotton, pig iron and coal, the actual figures of which are available for each of the countries in question and, with regard to coal and iron, for Russia besides. The years compared are 1880 and 1903, with the results given below.

In cotton consumption the actual increase in the United States in 1903, as compared with 1880, is 1,026,917,226 pounds, as against an increase of 883,655,016 pounds in the United Kingdom, Germany, and France combined, the percentage of increase in the United States being 107 per cent, as against 46 per cent in the three European countries combined.

In pig iron consumption the actual increase in the United States in 1903 compared with 1880 is 15,263,454 tons, as against an increase of 11,518,000 tons in the four countries, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Russia combined; while the percentage of increase in the United States is 437 per cent, as against an increase of 102 per cent in the four European countries combined.

In coal consumed, the actual increase in the United States in 1903 compared with 1880 is 247,214,000 tons, as against an increase of 175,301,000 tons in the four countries, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Russia combined; and the percentage of increase in the United States is 364 per cent, as against an increase of 82 per cent in the four European countries combined.

There would appear to have been nothing oppressive or unjust about exacting the terms of the contract with regard to citizen labor in the Hamakua instance. On the contrary, citizens a plenty were glad to get the labor to do at living wages once it was fairly secured. Laws of good object properly drawn are impracticable mostly when those who ought to enforce them through sloth neglect, or from improper motives evade their duty.

Perhaps Johnnie Wilson's citizen labor recruits from Honolulu did not know what was good for them when they rejected his piecework proposal on arrival at the Maui gravel bank. Still, in all fairness, the proposal ought to have been made before the men left Honolulu.

Somebody asked Netley the other day what he had done with the Hilo Custom House money. But Netley was ready with the usual reproof in such cases—"Don't be a knocker." It was never said with more withering effect.

The President is getting up a peace conference at The Hague and we tell him right now that Hawaii ought to have never delegates and a lot of Mother Winslow's shouting screech on the side.

William Henry will prove himself to be one of the keenest, most alert, level-headed and honorable men ever at the head of the Police Department in these islands.

They are pulling off lights so fast in upper Honolulu that it is hard to see how they get along without Joe Cohen.

If Prince Fushimi comes before election he will whip himself back in the cooperative spirit of Honolulu Hill.

A PRINCE IN MUFTI.

The coming of Prince Fushimi in a private capacity can hardly be a matter of thrill, for Japan would not begrudge the money required to surround an Imperial prince, on a semi-diplomatic mission with the comforts, honors and dignities due his rank. "Probably the reasons are those which impelled King Edward, when, as Prince of Wales he visited the United States, to take the title of Baron Renfrew. Royal and Imperial etiquette forbids a prince of the blood to cheapen his title by mingling with commoners. In a republic all are commoners and princes of ancient traditions hesitate to see where such people must meet and entertain them. Sovereigns stay away from the United States on that account, the only crowned heads who ever visited the New World republic being the titled democrat, Dom Pedro of Brazil and Kalakaua, the elected King and ex-Postoffice clerk of Hawaii. King Edward and Emperor William would like to come but they cannot face the leveling process and endure the intimate attentions of mayors and boards of aldermen.

In Prince Fushimi's case pride of rank is tempered, as local Japanese say, with a sincere desire to see the common people, Japanese as well as Americans. Fushimi wants to acquaint himself with the exact condition of his own countrymen here and with the characteristics of democracy. As a prince he cannot descend from his pedestal; as a private subject of the Emperor he can go everywhere and see anybody, making friends for Japan among all classes. Probably the American public will be far better suited with his decision to come as a commoner or at best as a General, than it would with a spectacular manifestation of his exclusiveness.

RUSSIA'S POSSIBLE MOTIVES.

Is Russia trying to get into trouble with another power so that she may back out of the war with Japan, finally yielding to both enemies on the ground that she cannot fight the world? Preposterous as the idea seems to be it was seriously broached by an Austrian paper not more than three months ago. The argument was that Russia would have to do something to bring a great navy down on her in alliance with Japan and then, under duress of the combined armaments, sign a treaty of peace. Such an ending would hurt the czar's pride far less than the one which Japan, single-handed may compel.

If this is really the plan, Russia has begun well by sinking English fishing boats and giving a lame excuse for it. What earthly reason, other than a desire to get into trouble, could have induced her to make war on minor English commerce? There could have been no fear of Japanese in those seas and even if the fishing boats had been submarines they were not likely to be hostile ones. As well might Russia have attacked the cod-fishermen on the Newfoundland banks or the crab-catchers off the Golden Gate as those poor trawlers off the coast of York.

The mystery deepens when one considers that these outrages make Japan's loan-raising tasks all the lighter. Englishmen could hardly be blamed after this if their money markets should afford Japan special accommodation.

It has been so common for local detectives to let the public know all about themselves that the reticence of the Pinkerton man strikes a part of the town as suspicious. If Mr. Hatter wants to persuade Honolulu that he is the real thing he should hire an automobile and ride through the wide-open district preceded by Willie Crawford's dragon.

If Barefoot Bill had known that Mossman kept so much money in office drawers and pigeonholes and under the carpet at the Police Station, he would have been tempted to raid the place. So might some others nearer by.

The appointment of Mr. Rawlins for Deputy Sheriff fully supplements that of Mr. Henry for High Sheriff. Neither appointment could be improved upon.

The developments of the past few days make it all the more necessary that no bad men on either ticket shall be elected to the Legislature.

If there is going to be an open town Gov. Carter wants it to be opened by the people and not by the police.

The only trouble a tourist will have after this will be to prove that he isn't a Pinkerton sleuth.

Political gamblers are baffled that there is no chess season for the Brown family.

As usual the Auditor's Department is in a bit of a lull.

This almost makes Honolulu's great news look shabby.

There are great excursions in China, says last night.

ACADEMIC POLITICS.

A Democrat is an idealist in politics. A Republican is a man who adopts means to ends, meeting a new situation with a new adjustment of the law and by it moving things ahead. If a modern Democratic Congress had fought the Spanish war it would have given up the territorial spoils on the ground that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that a republic could not rule a conquered and unwilling people. The Republicans, however, gave American rule to the captured countries thus enlarging the sphere of American ideas and preparing the way, through example and education, for a wider diffusion of liberty. The one would have scanned the letter of the Declaration; the other acted upon the spirit of our people. There was nothing in the Constitution forty-five years ago to prevent or suppress slavery. The Democrats stood by slavery because the Constitution permitted it; but the Republicans brought on a war to change the Constitution and abolish slavery and the whole country thanks God for it today.

It needs this resume of Democratic policy to put one in the point of view of Chairman Kinney as shown in his attack upon Governor Carter's "usurpations" at the Orpheum meeting Saturday night. Mr. Kinney is what used to be called a "strict constructionist," forgetting how often in politics as well as in the interpretation of the Scriptures that the letter killeth and the spirit giveth life. Because the fathers of the republic, dealing with a small Anglo-Saxon community, were inclined toward government by a debating society of the masses, Mr. Kinney would so decentralize the administration in Hawaii as to prevent the Governor from controlling the officials for whose acts he is responsible and leaving them free agents—as Wright and the Boyds were—in our Territorial affairs. But good as the New England town meeting used to be in New England it could not provide safe government here. That is because of our different conditions. Since the fact was established at Appomattox that the United States is not a group of cousins but a Nation, one and indivisible, the American idea has tended towards a wise centralization of authority. The President has more power today than the King of England; far more power than Washington or Adams or Jefferson had, and his personal appointees in office, removable at his will and pleasure, number tens of thousands. The idea is to make one official responsible rather than a hundred; for in the case of the hundred it was found that everybody's business was nobody's business and good government had suffered. All the modern city charters in the United States, especially the charter of Greater New York, are based upon the principle of one-man power. The excellence of such charters makes it impossible, or nearly so, to have any more Tweed rings; and the more the principle is worked out the better satisfied are those who have to pay the bills. Here in Hawaii the Organic Act, as framed by Congress, has given the Governor real authority and the President holds him responsible for good government. The Governor cannot bear that responsibility if the men to whom are given the offices that carry out his plans, are free agents, permitted to act as they please. To secure uniform results they must act, in administrative methods, as he pleases; and if his pleasure takes an unlawful turn there is a way to punish him.

What is needed in this Territory is what we are getting—the vigilant, strong, firm-willed management of a man who interprets his mission as that of giving the people good government. So far he has uprooted plenty of evil, made vigorous reforms and violated no law. If his methods are not those of the Jacobin dreamer who filled the Declaration full of glittering generalities about liberty, coined first as bon mots in the French salons, they are not less adapted to our local needs on that account and they fit well with the modern American theory of executive duty and power. Mr. Kinney, harking back to the spirit which Jefferson imbibed from star-gazing idealists, would make government irresponsible for the sake of giving everybody a visible share. Governor Carter, on the other hand, knows that it is the business of the Governor to govern, subject to the laws passed by Congress and the Legislature and to the interpretation of those laws by the courts. He must be Governor in the Treasury Department, the Auditing Department, the Police Department, in the Board of Health and the Board of Public Works, for those are the bureaus of his administration for the conduct of which he must "make good" at Washington. If he sometimes works hard to engraft his policy on the Legislature that is but following the rule set by Presidents in their dealings with Congress. It was Cleveland, we believe, who complained that he "had Congress on his hands."

But this is a purely academic discussion in the face of only passing interest. A slightly important point is: Are we going to have it all through the next Legislature remain Mr. Kinney's plan like that of Cecil Brown or to take nothing else to have more Democratic Senator spend the people's time at 4:00 p.m. day, in showing their Carter disgust with Thomas Jefferson. The Republicans, however, a short business session. When do you, a citizen and taxpayer, prefer?

FIFTY YEARS OF WEDLOCK

Mr. and Mrs. James Lyle's Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lyle yesterday happily and in good health celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They were married at Mystic, Connecticut, by the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, on October 24, 1854. The Methodist church in which the ceremony took place is still standing, though removed from its original site, and was seen by Mr. and Mrs. Lyle two years ago.

A relic of their early married life is also still to be seen in Mystic, being the house in which their eldest daughter was born.

Mr. Lyle is a native of Dartmouth, on Halifax harbor, Nova Scotia. He was virtually born to the craft of a shipbuilder, in which he has been engaged ever since he quit school, excepting when employed in the construction of marine railways. His father built clipper ships for Cunard, founder of the famous Atlantic steamship line, which carried the mails across the Atlantic before the days of steam navigation. Lately an item went the rounds of the press saying that the steam ferry boat Sir Charles Ogle, which until a few years ago was doing service, was the oldest steam vessel on the British registry. The elder Lyle built that little craft—the first steamboat ever built in British North America—about eighty years ago, afterward building the steamer Pocahontas for traffic between Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Having served a regular apprenticeship with his father, Mr. Lyle when quite a young man removed to the States. There he worked for some time in the building yards of the late eminent shipbuilder, Donald McKay, at East Boston. He helped to build from start to finish, the illustrious American clipper ship, Sovereign of the Seas, which made the record trip of 103 days from Honolulu to New Bedford, Mass. The Flying Cloud, Staghound and other notable clippers of those days were other vessels on whose structures he wrought. Other yards in which Mr. Lyle worked were at Medford (Mass.), Damisota (Maine) and Malloy's at Mystic (Conn.), the owners of the last named being the founders of the Malloy line of steamers between New York and the West Indies.

Mr. Lyle was construction foreman for the late Horace I. Crandall in building the patent marine railways of that engineer in the United States and Nova Scotia, also on the Rio de la Platte, Uruguay, and at Honolulu. He came here with Mr. Crandall to build the marine railway about 23 years ago, when the work was completed taking the superintendency of the railway for the original lessee from the Government, the late Samuel G. Wilder, and after a few years, in partnership with the late Mr. Sorenson, taking over the lease at first hand.

Two of Mr. Lyle's fellow-apprentices in his father's shipyard became notable in the same line. One was a Mr. Jenkins, who made a fortune out of a marine railway in Port Adelaide, South Australia, leaving the works to a worthy son. The other was a Mr. Mackay, who came to own East Indian. Both of these companions of his youth married sisters of Mr. Lyle. A son of Mackay is Sir James Mackay, one of the largest owners of steamships in the world, operating lines from England to India and Australia, and a British Imperial statesman. He served in the Council of the Viceroy of India and two years ago was sent by the British Government on a diplomatic mission to China. His name before knighthood was James Lyle Mackay, having been called after his uncle now in Honolulu.

Mrs. Lyle was born at Mystic, Connecticut, of very old New England stock. Her maiden name was Burrows, and her ancestral relatives figure numerous in the muster rolls of the Revolution and the pre-revolution Indian wars, as may be seen in the printed records of the Connecticut Historical Society in the Hawaiian Law Library.

Curiously enough while the descendants of the golden-wedded couple are, on their mother's side, eligible to membership in the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, they are equally entitled on their father's side, to be enrolled in any society of descendants of the United Empire Loyalists, for Mr. Lyle's grandfather was one of the Royalists who left their happy homes in the times of 1766 rather than take up arms against King George. Mrs. Lyle has always been active in ministrations of motherly sympathy and aid to the sick and distressed within her reach, being endowed with no small share of the housewifely skill, tact and common sense of old-fashioned New England womanhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle two years ago made a tour around the world, visiting relatives in San Francisco, New England, Canada, Great Britain and Australia, besides taking in the sights of Marseilles, Pompeii, Egypt, etc. All day yesterday friends of the esteemed couple were informally dropping into Mr. and Mrs. Lyle's hospitable home in Magazine street to offer their congratulations. Many handsome gifts were bestowed on them. In the evening there was a most family reception to their children and grandchildren. A daughter and her husband on the Coast called their congratulations. Several intimate friends calling in were welcomed to the gathering and a most pleasant evening was passed with conversation and music. Light refreshments were served and at an auspicious moment one of the sons-in-law being remarks pronounced the health of "Father and Mother" wishing them many more years of continued health and happiness.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

To the wife of A. S. Humphreys, a daughter.

Col. Z. S. Spaulding is in town from Kauai and will soon make a business trip to the Coast.

C. M. White, Chief Clerk of the Department of Public Works, was detained at home by illness yesterday afternoon.

Col. Z. S. Spaulding will have an interview with Governor Carter today relative to land matters in which Maake Sugar Co. is interested.

The Honolulu Engineering Society meets Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the rooms of the Honolulu Symphony Society, corner Hotel and Alakea streets.

Arch. Mahaulu, who accompanied Delegate Kuhio to Maui and Hawaii, returned yesterday in the Mauna Loa. He is full of confidence in Republican success.

There will probably be no meeting of the Citizens' Mosquito Committee until after the return of President Pinkham of the Board of Health, who is ex-officio chairman, from the island of Hawaii.

W. W. Brunner, the successful coffee and pineapple planter of Kona, is stopping at the Young Hotel, having arrived on the Mauna Loa yesterday morning. He sent on a large shipment of canned pineapples on the last Alameda.

Yesterday the Immigration Station people received a cablegram from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, directing the inspectors to show Prince Fushimi of Japan such special courtesies as befitted his rank. They are to allow him and his suite to land without delay. Inspector F. M. Bechtel is expected home in the steamer Manchuria, in which the Imperial visitor is coming.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Marshal Hendry says the trip in the Kinaw was ideal both ways. Not a whitecap appeared on the sea between Honolulu and Hilo.

The change in the High Sheriff's office will make no difference to the death warrant of Jose Miranda, ordering his execution on Wednesday next.

A. R. Gurrey, secretary of the Board of Underwriters, has made alarmed representations to High Sheriff Henry regarding the many incendiary fires of late occurring.

Mrs. Nellie McKenize died suddenly at 11:15 yesterday morning of fatty degeneration of the heart, as shown by an autopsy held by Dr. McDonald. She was 33 years of age.

Judge Gear expressed surprise at the statement that information had been given to the Governor of alleged communications between himself and the grand jury with regard to gambling places in Chinatown. Foreman J. D. Tucker of the grand jury is another functionary surprised at the divulgence.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Percy Benson returned from Kauai on the W. G. Hall after a short trip. David Kalaokalani, who has been touring Kauai for the Home Rule ticket, has returned.

Dr. St. Sure the genial ex-doctor of the Alameda returned from Kauai on the W. G. Hall.

The argument on the plea in abatement in the Naome murder case will be resumed before Judge Gear at 12 o'clock today.

The registration on Maui gives a total of 2543 voters.

A committee of the grand jury is inspecting the schools. One of its members ordered a teacher yesterday to lock a gate.

Republican prospects on the other side of this island are reported as brilliant by transmontane people coming to town.

President Pinkham of the Board of Health wrote to headquarters from Hilo, saying he would return to Honolulu next Saturday.

Kim Moon Lung, a Korean, was arrested yesterday on a wireless telegraph request from Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii, which did not state the reason the man is wanted.

A meeting of the second precinct, Fourth District, club will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of discussing questions of great importance to the party.

W. J. Coelho, one of the Republican candidates on Maui for the House, was severely injured and had a narrow escape from being killed at Maalaea a few days ago, by his mule stumbling and falling upon him in a rugged mountain trail.

There were two bidders for making the main road through Paaulo plantation, Hawaii, and the contract was awarded to L. M. Whitehouse, who undertakes to do the work in 180 days for \$10,888. Benton & Arioli bid for 190 days and \$10,919.15.

Eugene Duvauchelle is in town from Pukoo, Molokai, where his lately started frog ranch is proving successful. He says he has no trouble about a market, having orders on hand from New York and elsewhere for hundreds of dozens.

Governor Carter made a statement yesterday to the effect that his recent action with regard to the police department was not to be considered as directed toward making Honolulu a "closed town," but solely of intent to enforce the laws as they exist. It was the Legislature's business to change the laws if the people desired them changed.

The County Assessor Commission will probably not meet formally this evening at the Capital as the three members in town—Comer, Watson and O'Leary—have been meeting informally two or three times a week. They are engaged in drafting an act and will be ready in a short time to put the document in proper shape. It will probably be submitted to attorneys for opinions as to its validity before being made up in a final.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Walter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of Hood's than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Oct. 24, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	300	....
SUGAR.				
Haw. Sug. Co.	5,000,000	20	28	....
Haw. Agr. Sugar Co.	1,200,000	100	....	110
Haw. Com. Sugar Co.	1,112,750	100	....	27 1/2
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	....	115
Honolulu	750,000	100	....	115
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	....	18 1/2
Kahuku	500,000	100	....	18 1/2
Kilauea	2,500,000	20	....	8 1/2
Kilauea Plant. Co., Ltd.	150,000	100	....	150
Koloa	500,000	100	....	150
Maui Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	....	85
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,500,000	20	....	27 1/2
Olokele	500,000	20	....	8
Olokele Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	....	8 1/2
Olokele	150,000	100	....	70
Paahau Sug. Plant. Co.	5,000,000	50	....	150
Pacific	150,000	100	....	250
Pala	750,000	100	....	130
Papeete	750,000	100	....	150
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	....	120 1/2
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	....	50
Waialua	700,000	100	....	300
Waikamalo	222,000	100	....	150
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	....	102
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100	....	100
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	102 1/2	....
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	84	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	84	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	84	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	84	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	84	100
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....
Haw. Terr. 4 p.c. (Fire)	....	....	....	....
Hilo R. R. Co., 5 p.c.	....	....	....	97 1/2
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	....	....	....	105
H. R. T. & L. Co.	....	....	....	104
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p.c.	....	....	....	97 1/2
Olokele Sugar Co., 5 p.c.	....	....	....	99 1/2
Pioneer Mill Co., 5 p.c.	....	....	....	100
Hilo R. R. Co.	....	....	....	100
Hawaiian Sugar 5 p.c.	....	....	....	110
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., 5 p.c.	....	....	....	110

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days	Oct.	High Tide Large.	Hi of Tide	High Tide Small.	Low Tide Large.	Low Tide Small.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
M	24	4.31	1.17	4.35	1.21	4.39	6.40	5.29	Rise
T	25	4.02	1.7	4.25	1.57	4.47	6.05	5.18	6.46
W	26	4.4	1.8	4.40	1.12	4.28	6.01	5.27	7.1
T	27	5.26	1.8	5.22	10.12	11.26	6.01	5.17	6.19
F	28	6.06	1.8	6.17	11.41	1.12	6.02	5.16	6.15
S	29	6.14	1.7	7.26	2.32	6.02	5.16	10.11	
S	30	7.50	1.7	8.58	3.15	6.05	6.13	2.10	10.51
S	31	8.55	1.6	10.30	4.17	1.47	6.13	2.11	11.53

A TRIO OF HOMICIDES

Now for Decision On Naone's Plea.

Three men charged with murder were lined up in the dock before Judge Gear yesterday. The first in order of time of commission of deeds of blood was Dengiro, who awaited sentence on his plea of guilty to murder in the second degree for killing his uncle at Kapaa two years ago. The next was Geneau, a U. S. bluejacket from the gunboat Wheeling, who fatally shot the negro, Ulysses S. Harris, in the Pantheon Saloon some months ago. Last was Philip H. Naone, who shot his wife to death a fortnight ago last Saturday night.

Dengiro's sentence was continued until this morning.

In the case of Naone, Deputy Attorney General M. F. Prosser replied with an array of authorities to J. J. Dunne's argument for plea in abatement and motion to quash the indictment. The court took the matter under consideration.

E. A. Douthitt appeared for his motion to continue Geneau's case until next term. He desired to secure the testimony of two officers of the U. S. S. Buffalo, on that ship's return from Midway Island, as to defendant's character and other matters. The hearing was continued until 9:30 this morning.

MAHAULU'S CASE.

Deputy Sheriff W. T. Rawlins asked that certain cases in which he was counsel, including that of Stephen Mahaulu, embezzlement of public money, be continued for the term. On account of his new office it was appropriate that he should withdraw from cases where he appeared for the defense.

Judge Gear at first, Mr. Prosser consenting for the Territory, granted the continuances. In the afternoon, however, he rescinded the order as having been a mistaken one. Mr. Rawlins, being now in the Attorney General's department, could not properly stipulate with that department for continuances.

Mr. Prosser then moved that the cases in question be continued for the term, but the court would not entertain the motion when the defendants were not present or represented in court.

WATER RIGHTS CASE.

Return of summons issued by Emma M. Nakulua, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights, has been made in the suit of Harriet E. Wight against The Dowsett Company, Ltd., Ah Chong, Ah Sam, Chun Lok, Mrs. Kaluka Elekuha, John Hoakano Manuia, and George Kawahalamana Manuia. Plaintiff specifies seven pieces of land situated at Puliwa in Nuuanu Valley of which she claims to be the owner in fee simple. She further claims:

"That plaintiff is entitled to certain water rights for said lands from and through a certain ancient water ditch and lead known as the Kukulohill ditch, which said ditch obtains its water supply from the Nuuanu stream, which said stream passes down said valley on the easterly side thereof; said water right being appurtenance to said land by ancient custom and usage; and by prescription.

"That the owners of said ancient water ditch of Kukulohill are entitled to take all of the water in said Nuuanu stream into said ditch and to appropriate the same therefrom, if needed, for the lands having rights in said ditch."

Plaintiff goes on to say that aside from the lands owned by herself as specified, no other lands are entitled to the water from the ancient ditch excepting certain land of which the present owners are defendants. Mrs. Kaluka Elekuha, John Hoakano Manuia, and George Kawahalamana Manuia. This excepted land is entitled to all of the water flowing in the ditch already mentioned from 6 a. m. to 9 a. m. on Sunday each week. It is alleged that all of the other defendants are taking water illegally from the ditch.

The prayer of the complaint is that the defendants be summoned before the Commissioner and that upon due hearing plaintiff be adjudicated to be the sole and absolute owner of all the water flowing in the ditch with the exception mentioned.

The hearing is set for 10 a. m. on November 21, before Commissioner Nakulua in Judge De Bolt's courtroom.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Gear granted a divorce to Kamakouha Miller from Edward Miller on the ground of non-support, awarding the custody of their one child to the mother. Libellee admitted the cause in court. Henry Hogan appeared for the libellant.

Judge Robinson partly heard the Pacific Heights Railway Co. foreclosure suit yesterday afternoon. The case was continued until next Saturday.

A stipulation is filed in the equity suit of Sister Albertine vs. Kawananakoa, et al., that the defendant Territory of Hawaii shall have three days from yesterday in which to enter a pleading to the complaint.

R. C. A. Peterson by his attorneys, Castle & Withington, discontinues his suit against R. N. Haisford for commission on a real estate transaction.

PRIEST PRAYS, GALLOWS READY

While Miranda is on his knees in his cell, a Catholic priest at his side reading the word of God to him, sentences him to work in a solitary shop in the prison enclosure working together the galloves upon which next Wednesday he will drop to his death.

Yesterday, and every day since his incarceration, Miranda has been visited by Father Clement, the venerable priest. Prayer book in hand the doomed man passes considerable time upon his knees finding the means to an eternal peace with his God. While the priest is in his cell the grated door remains open, a guard standing near but not in view of the occupants.

The row of cells in which Miranda is confined is a gloomy one, in which eight murderers are held. The only white man is Geneau, the sailor who is alleged to have murdered the negro Harris.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN FIFTH DISTRICT

The Fifth District Republican meeting at the corner of Liliha and School streets was largely attended. John Lane presided and all the speakers were Hawaiians, one of them being from Maui where he is running on the Republican ticket.

After Lane's opening address, Hue of Waianae spoke at length. He went over the qualifications of all of the Republican candidates. He considered that if they were elected they would be the right men in the right place.

Charles Broad followed in somewhat the same strain. He also elaborated on the fact that the Republican party was the one that looked out for the interests of the people. They were not as the Democrats who find fault with everything and yet do not propose any positive measures for the good of the people.

Kealakihoua, the Mormon elder, whose name means "the leader on earth," began by saying that he was there not only to lead in earthly things but to lead them toward righteousness.

If prosperity is wanted, follow and support Carter and the way to do that is to have a Republican legislature. The whole thing depends upon how you act on November 8th.

David Kalawala said that although he is young he is not too young to know right from wrong. There is a Republican majority in Congress and it would be foolish to send a Home Rule Delegate as he would have no influence. The speaker then compared Cupid's record with that of Wilcox, the decided advantage of the former. He ended by urging the audience to vote the straight Republican ticket.

David Kanuha said that he had been educated at Kamehameha and had always been an independent. He is now a Republican as it is the party of the people. He denied the Home Rule assertion that the Republicans were seeking to disfranchise the natives.

When Wilcox went to the United States and found that there was no Home Rule party he did not know what to do. It was senseless to vote that ticket when it would receive no backing in the United States.

Kanuha spoke of what Cupid had done in the two years he was in Washington and said the natives should not turn him down. Kulu is one of the last of the Aliis and any one with love of country and people in his heart will vote for him. The Home Rulers are talking against our Prince, Iaukea, although raised by the Aliis had turned against them and should not be voted for on that account. The Democrats claim the work on the water pipes and roads at the present time is simply for election purposes and when that is passed they will kick out the kanakas. This is not true. It takes time to get the materials here to work with. In fact the pipe only arrived here a short time ago and work began immediately and will go on until finished.

MAUI CANDIDATE SPEAKS.

Billy Coelho made the longest and perhaps the most interesting speech of the evening. He said that the only bit of legislation done by the Home Rulers when they had the majority in the Legislature was to pass a tax law in favor of female dogs. The Loan Act of the last Legislature was giving work to the people in all the islands. This shows that the Republican party was the one that looks out for the people. In addition, the Republican party is the only one that had an educational plank in its platform. The speaker dwelt on the good results of education and urged all parents to have their children taught some trade or profession to fall back upon if hard times come. He told how he had been done up on the Midway at Buffalo and compared the Democrats to the fakers, saying they were simply trying to cheat the people. In ending he asked that, if any present had friends on Maui who were Democrats or Home Rulers, they should write to them and persuade them to change and vote the Republican ticket.

Solomon Kalelopu, the favorite speaker of the Fifth, said that it was only fifteen days to election. The franchise was a great privilege. All he asked was that they should carefully consider the merits of the several parties. He felt sure that if this was done they would vote the straight Republican ticket.

Cox and Mahelona practically gave a digest of what had gone before, and after a couple of extemporaneous speeches the meeting adjourned.

Last evening Mamasaki was arrested for headless driving. Mrs. C. Rete for profanity and J. K. Kaula and L. Saffery for assault and battery. Mateunura left his horse untied. Kapiol was drunk and Ah Kin was pulled for being the banker in a Russian War game. All the cases will come up this morning.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

This remedy acts on nature's plan, soothes the cough, relieves the lungs, and restores the system to a healthy condition. It is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. For sale by all druggists and druggists. Beware, Beware & Co. Ltd. agents for Hawaii.

BIG ROW OVER SPLIT TICKET IN FOURTH DISTRICT

Lively Meeting of the Cohorts Last Night In the Eighth Precinct.

"Vote the ticket straight," was the sense of a meeting of seventy-five haole Republicans held in the Eighth Precinct Republican hall on Alapai street.

It was one of the liveliest meetings that these seventy-five men have so far attended this year, for personalities were indulged in during the course of the speech-making. Charles Hustace making special attack on Attorney General Lorrin Andrews, who was present, for participating in politics while holding government offices.

Mr. Andrews, representing the Fourth District Committee, of which he was chairman, appeared before the meeting and made a speech favoring the straight Republican ticket, giving his reasons for not voting a split ticket, in which he was backed up by George W. Smith, Ollie Swain, Arthur Coyne, John Lucas, E. A. Douthitt, Major Zeigler, Harry Murray, Mr. Petrie and E. Towse.

Mr. Hustace arose and denounced Governor Carter, Attorney General Andrews and all office-seekers in general for going out in the campaign as active participants. He presented a resolution in which he called for the abolition of the primary and convention. Things warmed up to such a stage that the air was blue. George W. Smith poured oil upon the troubled waters, by showing why the participation of government officials in politics in a Territory was not harmful.

The meeting was opened by Chairman Lucas, who said he was surprised to learn that a meeting was to be held, and he was not particularly aware of its nature.

"I understand that Charley Hustace has some reasons for telling the people why they should vote for a split ticket," said the chairman. "Mr. Andrews will tell you why you should vote a straight Republican ticket. I don't understand why, because we have the Governor jumping on us once in a while, we should not be loyal Republicans and vote the ticket straight."

Chairman Andrews of the Fourth District Committee then presented his views on the subject in the following way:

"The situation is that Mr. Towse and myself come here representing the Fourth District Committee. All of us here want to see the Republican party successful and want to do what is possible for the Republican party. It is nothing to me or Mr. Towse, except that we are Republicans and want the ticket to win.

"The Fourth District committee has found the enthusiasm among the Hawaiians to be greater than before. We have had no money to spend and it is spontaneous enthusiasm. Hawaiians have volunteered for work in this campaign and have shown their good will for the party in many ways. The apathy toward the ticket in the Fourth is due to the white voters. A good deal is due to the criticism of the Advertiser, which carries a great deal of weight in this community. Such statements of 'Don't be a sucker,' etc., have their influence. One man told me the other day, 'I will have to cut the ticket.' I said, 'Who are you going to cut?' and he answered, 'Oh, I haven't made up my mind yet who I'll cut.'

"I am not going to ask any man to be fooled or persuaded against his will, or what he feels to be the best interests of the community. I have been unable yet to get intelligent reasons why the ticket should be cut.

"On the senatorial ticket we have three Republicans. No man can say anything against Bishop or his ability in business. We know that Dowsett's integrity and character are not questioned. Lane is one of the rising young Hawaiians. He has always worked hard for the party, even when defeated in conventions before. He is a man of extra intelligence.

"Against these three is a gentleman who is certainly a strong man in this community. I refer to Cecil Brown. There are two reasons why you are being asked to vote for Brown. One is that the administration went into the convention to fight Brown, to beat him, and did beat him, and because the Governor did not like him. Less than 20 per cent of the members of that convention were office-holders. Of these half in the Fourth District voted for Mr. Brown. There were six or eight in the fourth precinct who openly stated they voted for Brown. Any statement that coercion was used in this matter is absurd.

"I frankly admit I was against Mr. Brown. Why I was so was because I was and am a strong party man. Mr. Brown had never joined the Republican organization. He had never contributed a cent toward the expenses of the campaign. He was not a good Republican. He fought for the Pooka water scheme, but it would be absurd for me to say he got anything for it, though his connection with the telephone company to use his influence to defeat the Standard Telephone company bill, which would have given a competing service. He was interested in the banking bill by which it was hoped to transfer the Chinese fund to his own bank.

"There is another reason. I understand that for months before the convention met that Mr. Brown had stated

he intended to go back to the Senate to make trouble for the Governor. He is a man of strong animosities and can make trouble. I felt under all these circumstances that as a citizen and a Republican, I should vote against him in the convention. I was unfortunately perhaps, the Attorney General and made a speech in the convention which is said to have beaten him.

"Mr. Brown told Mr. Robertson and Mr. Quinn, just after the convention that he would take the situation as it was. He did not keep his word, but went to a Democratic meeting and practically upheld its platform. I cannot see what the voters gain by supporting Mr. Brown. I don't think he made a good Republican record in the last Legislature.

"I feel absolutely certain that such men as Lane, Bishop and Dowsett can do no wrong in the Senate, but what are you to gain but cutting one of them for Brown?

"The argument is made that it will be a rebuke to the Governor," continued Mr. Andrews. "That is like cutting off your nose to spite your face. The Governor is appointed by the President. If you want to rebuke the Governor you had better send some one to Congress who is not a Republican. If money is tied up by a mixed Legislature, we are the ones to suffer.

"Now as to the Fourth District Republican ticket. We had a convention, two-thirds of whose members were haoles. The convention picked out three Hawaiians and three haoles. The record of the three who were in the House before—Long, Harris and Aylett—shows that they were always on the right side. The Attorney General in investigating the House found nothing whatsoever against any of these gentlemen. It was Mr. Long who exposed the Kumale conspiracy. Mr. Long had the opportunity to gain the ill-will of a large part of the Hawaiian community by his stand, but he told me he was ready to verify the charges, and it was his testimony, practically, that convicted Kumale. Mr. Aylett is said by the Advertiser to belong to the Solid Thirteen. The Solid Thirteen was the majority which voted in favor of the caucus nominee (Kumale) for speaker. But after that the Solid Thirteen split up. There has not been a single accusation of malfeasance against Mr. Long or Mr. Aylett.

"I will say that the talk among white men about scratching is alarming. We are going to the Hawaiian electorate telling them to vote the straight Republican ticket, but suppose in the future we ask them to vote for our men and they say to us, you taught us to vote a split ticket and that's what we are going to do. What then will you do?"

"There has been talk of cutting the ticket because of Governor Carter. The candidates are pledged to support the platform. They are not dummies, automatons or asses. They are no going into this fight because of the Governor, and for his action in putting out a couple of men from office. What has the Governor of this Territory to do with the ticket? If you have not read the Democratic platform you had better do so. The candidates do not pledge themselves to do anything for the Territory. They do say they are going to cut salaries and they are going to increase the income tax. Whom does that hurt but the voters. The man who has plantation interests and turns in his income at \$50,000, puts in an exemption of \$50,000 and pays nothing. You and I are the ones who pay because we are salaried or get wages. They denounce the Governor and want to raise the income tax. If any Democrat is a man of honor, he will, when elected, uphold his platform upon which he was elected. That means that he will oppose nearly all financial measures proposed by the Governor. What does Mr. Kinney say in all his speeches? 'We must down Carter.' But this will only hurt you and the rest of the voters, not the Governor. In that case is the Democratic party going to do anything more than the Home Rule party did four years ago? They quarreled with the Governor, obstructed all good measures, etc.

"There is only one party in this country that shows that it has intelligence enough to pass reasonable measures, and that is the Republican. Kinney, you all know, writes all the big speeches for the Democratic meetings and edits all the rest. He is the one-man power of the Democratic party. Why do you want candidates from a party like the Democratic party? The Republican party is open and is ruled by a convention.

"You will certainly be sorry, you merchants and business men, if you send men to the Legislature not of your party, and there is turned and legislation is blocked, so you will be the ones to suffer."

Mr. Towse, of the Fourth District Committee, said he did not believe from the canvass he was making in the precinct that the split ticket movement was gaining.

"Even when I have talked with a man about it, the man who says he is in to split the ticket, hasn't made up his mind what the split candidates will be."

"I was an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Brown at that convention, but I

cannot support him because he has practically gone over to the Democratic camp.

"The work of our committee has been devoted largely to canvassing among the Hawaiians. The Hawaiians come into headquarters by dozens to get Roosevelt's speeches, etc. They believe in the Republican party, in Brown's precinct, although they are loyal friends of his, they are not for him politically. Kinney is appealing to the prejudices of white voters of the Republican party and by arguments of a questionable character hope to win them to split their own ticket and vote his in."

MR. HUSTACE TALKS.

Charles Hustace then arose and in an excited manner made the following statement:

"I cannot understand why this meeting was called. There is something rotten here. Why are there two men (pointing and shaking his finger at Messers. Andrews and Towse) here tonight. I don't think any of us want to be led about by the nose. We are all intelligent men and I ask again why are they here. I want fair play. As to Cecil Brown he is the victim of the Carter administration. There have been other victims and there will be more. I am not alone in this fight. This is my precinct and I will fight for my precinct. I am going to see this fight through. No man is going to put a yoke around my neck. I tell you, Mr. Andrews, that you and all government officials want to keep your noses out of politics. We are independent. I am a Republican, and ——— it no one can make me anything else."

Chairman Lucas interposed at this juncture warning Mr. Hustace to be more mild in his language.

"I was dumped in the convention," continued Hustace. "I don't want any more of this funny business. I say they ought to keep out of politics because they stand behind Governor Carter and his principles."

Chairman Lucas arose and said: "I hardly think Mr. Hustace is on the right track. He is here merely to vent his spleen and spite."

LUCAS CHIPS IN.

George W. Smith then took the chair and Lucas went upon the floor and continued: "Mr. Hustace has seen fit to vent his spleen because he is sore on account of being defeated and now he comes in and blames his precinct for his defeat. Mr. Hustace was more than confident when he went into the convention in the race for Supervisor. But another individual got in and got the votes. Why I supported Mr. Hustace then, but I don't think he is right to come here and blame the precinct for his undoing. That had nothing whatever to do with it."

Mr. Hustace—"I have not blamed my precinct—it was the administration."

Mr. Lucas—"The administration has nothing to do with it."

GEO. W. SMITH HEARD.

George W. Smith then took the floor and spoke, in part, as follows:

"I will say that I was an ardent supporter of Mr. Brown at the convention. I was disappointed, but not sore, mind you, when he was defeated. The disappointment lasted a few days but I thought it over and am not now for Mr. Brown."

"I agree with Mr. Andrews when he said that only one-fifth of the delegates to the convention were office-holders. Mr. Brown was defeated in open convention, but Mr. Brown is not a factor just now."

"A squib appeared in one of the newspapers lately. 'Do your own thinking.' There is more meat in that than you think. We, who are engaged in business every day, how many of us are guided by the newspapers? But don't be guided altogether by the newspapers. Form your own opinion of candidates as well. To vote a straight ticket is to set an example to the Hawaiians. If you do not it will surely come back at you at some future time with a vengeance. The day will come when you have men you really and earnestly want in the legislature and the Hawaiians will say to you that they know what scratching is. The foreigner has set an example in everything, both in virtue and in vice. The issue here is not Governor Carter."

"I find in my twenty-five years' residence here that our life makes our prejudices loom up greatly. On the mainland little matters which are not thought of as 'always made the most of here. Here we seem to always have a knife out for some one. I don't see where Messers. Aylett and Long were corrupt in the Legislature."

"If the officers of this Territory were elected I certainly should object to an office-holder taking part in politics, but under the circumstances with the officers appointed, I certainly can see no harm in Mr. Andrews or any one else taking part. I certainly should like to see Governor Carter more actively engaged in this campaign. I don't think it would be out of the way at all. I have not seen any pernicious activity among the office-holders. I was one of the founders of the American Union party here years ago and we have always sought the aid of the officials. I think the position taken by Mr. Hustace is not a good one."

Mr. Hustace then passed in the following resolution which was not seconded and died on the table.

Be It Resolved, that the Eighth Precinct Republican Club of the Fourth District, demand that the by-laws of the Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii, be amended by inserting the clause that Government officials and Government employees cannot become members of the Territorial or District committees, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Central Committee of the Republican party, at once, for their consideration and action.

REAL BREAKS IN.

Mr. Best of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Company then read his address as follows:

"That the Republican party is facing a very serious condition of affairs is apparent. A large proportion of the white Republicans were pledged to scratch the ticket and when a precinct like the eighth, which is composed largely of the most intelligent class of

THE I. O. U. SYSTEM

Money Loaned to Police Was Borrowed Outside.

H. M. Dow, chief clerk of the High Sheriff's office under former High Sheriff Brown, explains the system of I. O. U.'s in the police department, as follows:

"Before I came into the office the custom had been to pay the members of the entire police force in cash. The payment by warrant did not come into vogue until eight or more years ago. There was always considerable cash on hand and it was the custom to allow the men to give their I. O. U.'s and receive money during the month. This rule had been followed by my immediate predecessor, and I presume by clerks before him. I came into the office fifteen years ago. No interest was ever charged the men.

"Later when a new High Sheriff came into office, he did not favor the I. O. U. system and caused me to change it by having the men write in a book the amount of money that they borrowed from the funds. I did not like this system and when a new official took charge I changed back to the old I. O. U. system, as I considered that form more convenient. This method of loaning money was continued until the payment by warrant came into vogue and then it was discontinued. No interest was ever charged for the use of that money, and it had been a custom that had prevailed for years in the department."

"After the warrant system came into effect, Mr. Schnack loaned money to the men charging them interest, no money ever being loaned out of my office. He tired of loaning the money and decided that he would discontinue it. The men were considerably inconvenienced, and solicited me frequently to help them. I prevailed on Schnack to continue the thing for several months longer, and finally when he stopped it, and the men bothered me so much to help them, I finally consented and told them that if they wanted to pay me the interest that they had been paying Schnack, I would go out and borrow the money to accommodate them."

"They were satisfied with this arrangement and paid me the interest themselves at the end of every month. The interest was 10 per cent on the small amount, but from many of the men I would not accept a single penny of interest. The money used in loaning to the men was borrowed outside by me and was never taken from the government money in my department. I have gotten the High Sheriff to endorse my note and I have secured the money at the bank. The Sheriff did not receive any money for endorsing the notes. I presume that it was customary to loan from \$1,200 to \$1,300 every month."

"I did the thing to accommodate the men and I always urged them to try and economize so as not to have to borrow the money during the month, but to have their full salary warrants drawn at the end of each month. I have frequently loaned some of the men more than the \$5 and \$10 that were the ordinary amounts borrowed, for frequently there was death or sickness in the families, and the men required larger amounts."

men—business men—take a stand like this it certainly indicates that something is radically wrong."

I have talked with a great many of our citizens in this precinct about this matter and I find that issue upon which the proposal to scratch rests is simply this—and it would make a vote winning plank in any platform."

We are unalterably opposed to the pernicious political activity of all government officials and employees."

We voters of the Eighth Precinct have not been asleep during all this campaign, there are some of us who have kept pretty close track of events and I know absolutely that there have been some evidences of unwarranted action on the part of government employees."

I do not propose to place before this meeting the evidences of government interference which I myself have discovered and I do not know if any of my fellow-citizens propose to do so either, but I do know that all the assertions and declarations that the Attorney General or any one else may make from now till doomsday in maintaining that the district convention passed a fair and untrammelled vote upon the Senatorial candidates would not have the weight of a feather as against the evidence that we have to the contrary."

He understood that the Governor is in no respect an issue in this matter—personally I believe Governor Carter to be one of the most honest and upright men that ever lived and that his every act is the result of a firm conviction that he is doing the right thing and the best thing for the Territory and for the people. That the Governor, like any of the rest of us, is liable to an error of judgment goes without saying, and there are many of us who believe that the Governor could not have given sufficient thought to the matter when he stated in a newspaper interview that he knew of no reason why a government employee should not take an active part in politics."

There has been some talk about machine politics in this campaign and I have never seen a campaign successfully run without a machine, but I tell you, gentlemen, that you have got to keep your machine clean if you are going to do successful politics in Hawaii—there can be no purely issue form from corruption and until the machine of the Republican party is cleaned and

(Continued on Page 2.)

IAUKEA IS SENSITIVE

Upon Why He So Often Turned His Coat.

MAUI, Oct. 22.—The politics of the week on Maui have consisted chiefly of various campaign meetings held by Prince Kuhio, Col. C. P. Iaukea and by some of the legislative candidates.

Saturday evening the 15th, a well-attended Republican rally was held in the Wailuku skating rink in honor of Kuhio who had arrived at Lahaina late the evening before.

Hon. A. N. Kopoikai presided and the orators of the evening spoke in the following order: A. N. Kopoikai, W. F. Crockett, Dr. Kalaupokalani Jr., Prince Kuhio, Rev. S. Desha, Archie Mahauli and W. J. Coello.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour. On Sunday the 16th, the Congressional Delegate and party spoke at Wailuku and on Monday continued their tour around West Maui, speaking at Kahakula, and Honokohau.

On Tuesday a political gathering was held in Lahaina and that same evening the Prince and Messrs. Desha, Kalaupokalani and Mahauli took the Claudine for Kahului, where a meeting was held Wednesday morning before the sailing of the steamer for Hana.

The steamer landed the delegate and party at Kaupo, where a rally was held during the evening.

On Thursday Kuhio and friends spoke at Kipahulu and on Friday at Hana. Today they are expected at Niihau and Keane. On Sunday the campaigners will be at Huelo.

Col. C. P. Iaukea, the Democratic nominee for delegate, landed at Makana from the steamer Kinan of Tuesday evening, the 11th, and proceeded to stump East Maui, beginning at Kaupo on Wednesday. He and his party spent Sunday at Hana, Monday at Niihau and Keane, Tuesday at Huelo and Wednesday at Makawao and Kula.

Tuesday evening, the 18th, the six Republican candidates for the legislature held a meeting in the car-house at Kahului. John Makahio presided over a gathering of about 40 voters.

Wednesday evening the same politicians held a meeting in the Wailuku skating rink, presided over by M. P. Waiwaiolo.

There is one question concerning which Col. Iaukea is particularly sensitive. After a recent campaign meeting on East Maui, a Republican leader (Hawaiian) asked the Colonel why it was that he had been a Republican, then a Home Ruler and then a Democrat. "That's my business," was the curt reply.

It is stated that F. W. Beckley in his campaign speeches advises the people to vote for certain Republicans.

A rumor that seems to be generally believed is that S. E. Kaine will withdraw from the canvass for senator in favor of one of the other candidates.

The secretary of the Democratic Territorial Executive Committee during the week has posted circulars to various Maui citizens advising them that the Democratic nomination of Iaukea is to be taken seriously and that all Democrats in the Territory should support him.

COURT TERM.

The jury at Wailuku court house has been at work all the week. They began on Saturday the 15th, with Tsue, charged with embezzlement of more than \$100. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Mitama, charged with selling liquor without a license, was declared by the jury not guilty.

Papa Kahaulio, charged with mayhem, pleaded guilty and sentenced was suspended by the judge for one year.

Manuel Chase, charged with assault and battery with a weapon dangerous to life, was given to days in jail and fined \$4.

Roke Posano, larceny first degree, was found guilty by the jury and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$40.

On Friday the jury tried Joseph Kaili, a Hana police officer, charged with embezzlement, and brought in a verdict of guilty. Judge Kopoikai sentenced him to two years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Today will probably be the last day of the term. All jurors except twelve have been dismissed.

NOTES.

The steamer Nevada is expected to sail from Kahului for the Coast to-night.

Within six months the Kailua-Keane and the Keane-Nahiku roads will both be completed and then a trip to Hana will be a matter of pleasure.

The lameness of Hamakua is talking of celebrating their emperor's birthday by a music battle on horseback, using poles instead of sabers or guns.

G. W. Wilbur, who has had charge of the Kailua section of Hamakua plantation, has been promoted and given charge of the cane-lands of Kailua belonging to Paia plantation or rather to the Maui Agricultural Co.

Wednesday afternoon at Pookela Church, Makawao, occurred the funeral of Josephine Emeline, the little 9-months old daughter of Postmaster and Mrs. A. F. Tavares of Makawao. Rev. Mr. Rice conducted the services and a quartet of Mamala Seminary girls sang the hymns.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert of Punahoa and Mr. and Mrs. Sparks of Kilauea are enjoying an outing at "Punahoa" cottage near "Mahalia" Makawao.

J. F. Crawley of Honolulu arrived on Maui for the last time and has been the guest of J. P. Cooke of Kilauea.

Last Saturday afternoon there was a practice game of polo on the Paia grounds.

Dr. R. I. Moore, the dentist of Honolulu and well-known on Maui, was married recently to Miss Murray of San Rafael.

Weather: Some light showers early today.

DEMS PITCH INTO CARTER

(Continued from Page 1.)

Governor Carter up as a campaign issue. He said that the Democratic party had foreseen the disorders that would grow out of the "mistaken conception of executive power and its limitations." The Governor has shown "that he is responsible only to God and the President."

Mr. Kinney made several allusions to Hatter, the Pinkerton detective, which were of a humorous nature, and stated that even Hatter, although he had been but a short time in the country, had fallen into the common official way of saying, when asked concerning himself, "You will have to go to the Governor."

CANDIDATE TRENT SPEAKS.

The next speaker was R. H. Trent, whose speech told mostly of a dream he had concerning three processions which he saw in his mind happening in Washington. One was a great procession of soldiers, bands and Democratic and Republican congressmen, while at the tail end was a soap box on cart wheels containing Hawaii's delegate (Wilcox). Then the scene changed and he saw another procession, all draped in black in memory of the late assassinated President. He heard a noise and a clanging of bells and then saw the Black Marla going by with the delegate from Hawaii in it (Prince Kuhio). Then he saw another procession, but in a fine carriage surrounded by eminent Congressmen was the coming delegate (Iaukea). Trent said it was only a dream however. He also stated he was not dealing in personalities.

MR. HUTCHINS AFTER KUHIO.

C. J. Hutchins next took the stand and made a fierce onslaught on Prince Kuhio, referring to a speech made by the delegate on Kauai and printed in the Bulletin in which the Prince had stated he had obtained three things for Hawaii: United States aid for Hawaiian lighthouses; \$30,000 for a public (quarantine) building, and \$200,000 for fortifications.

"I consider that speech to be a tissue of lies," said Hutchins. "I had hoped this campaign would be at least free from mud-throwing and personalities and I call it an outrage and a shame that this man, who is the Republican delegate, should drag into this campaign such material as he has brought into it, by his miserable attack on C. P. Iaukea. Shame on such a remark when he asks, 'Why did Iaukea disown his son?' and his answer, 'Because he went wrong.' There he is, hiding his own filthy skirts behind what has occurred in a man's family. Now Mr. Republican, do you blacken a man's character in that manner in this campaign? You will not if you have a drop of manly blood in your veins. It is almost impossible for me to refrain from making a personal attack tonight. I want you to hear every word which this man says while he is cravering your votes and attempts to get them by blackening the name of the Democratic delegate. Don't forget that he attacked the friends of a Hawaiian home. It is the part of a sneak that would do such a thing."

After this personal attack on Prince Kuhio, Mr. Hutchins referred to the appropriations which Kuhio claims to have secured.

"As to the lighthouses," he continued, "it was published in the newspapers that Gov. Carter had gone to Washington and had told the powers that be that the legislature would refuse to make appropriations and that they would be discontinued if Congress did not do something for them. The Federal Government, without further ado, took the lighthouses over."

"Ask Dr. Cofer who got the appropriation of \$30,000 for the quarantine buildings, and he will tell you. Kuhio did not get the appropriation. He says he asked for \$500,000 for fortifications, but they cut it down to \$200,000. An estimate was made by a visiting engineer board here and sent to the House of Representatives that it would cost \$500,000 to \$600,000 to do preliminary fortification work here. The bill which was introduced by the chairman of the proper committee only provided for \$200,000. In the whole Congressional Record there is no reference anywhere that Kuhio had to do with it. The money was procured through the efforts of some good friends of both the Republican and Democratic parties in the Senate that boosted the amendment to \$250,000. It went back to the House. There was a conference and finally it was passed at the House figures, \$200,000. Kuhio did not influence the result at all."

"It is said, 'We'll give the generalissimo the credit.' If that be so then give R. W. Wilcox credit for obtaining \$1,000,000 of fire claims money."

"I have not heard of a single man who ever knew of our delegate ever interviewing a single senator in Washington. Why? If you can get W. O. Smith to say anything I think you can get him to say some interesting things about what occurred there last January. You cannot get him or any other man who was there to say that Kuhio ever did anything. He is going to take a secretary along with him. I think it will be a case of the people voting for the secretary and Kuhio going along with him. I am not talking personalities, but all of you who had experience with the Hawaiian Electric Company while Mr. McCallahan was there will know who and what he was."

CANDIDATE WALLER'S ADDRESS.

G. J. Waller spoke at length on the general principles of Democracy. He said he was not an autocrat, but a democrat. He had identified himself with what he considered to be the people's party. He spoke of the authors of government, laying special stress on the principle of "common consent." The ballot box was the "expression of the will of God, as much as that of man." The man who carried his vote was not in the American citizenship. It mattered not whether the candidate

DR. NICHOLAS RUSSEL ON LAND AND THE ASIATICS

Mountain View, Oct. 14, 1904.
Mr. Henry Hayes, M. D., chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the Board of Trade, Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

Sir: In answer to your query of 10th inst., I beg to return the blank filled out and signed.

Regarding the names and addresses of Russian, Polish, Galician and other settlers in this neighborhood, you can obtain them more fully by calling at the Hilo land office, in order to mail your blanks and get the answers individually.

In addition to my testimony, for the information of your board and of whomsoever may take interest in this question, I will say:

That the land laws, more than any other laws, in order to be satisfactory, must suit and fit the general economical, political and social status of the country they are intended for; must be an organic part of its real constitution, as against paper constitutions of every description.

At the time of annexation, and especially after the utterances of the President of the United States that "Hawaiian Islands are to become the country of American homesteaders, and developed on traditional American lines, by logical inference I was in favor of the American Homestead Act pure and simple as the best substitute to the Land Act of 1895.

Unfortunately the United States Administration either could or would not follow the plan forecast and promulgated. In practice the opposite policy has been adopted: the full endorsement of the interests and plans of local corporations, including the management and disposal of public lands. The result of it was—still further and more extensive invasion of the country by Asiatics, Japanese and Koreans, who, together with the Chinese make up now more than two-thirds of the total population, whose other elements, including the natives, are rapidly vanishing.

The title of sovereignty and ownership to this country in general and to the public lands in particular is with the United States. They can do with them whatever they choose. We can but respectfully bow before their decision and, as far as with us lies, assist in the realization of their wishes.

It is decided to surrender the Hawaiian Islands to Asiatics; the measure was already carried on so far, that it seems too late to give it any other turn. At present white laborers, mechanics, employees, tenants, farmers and settlers are well-nigh all driven away by the Japanese and Chinese, and they will not come back in spite of all the efforts of any promotion committee. Every settler who was compelled to leave is an anti-promotion committee by himself, and a reliable source of information for the rest of them at home.

From Asiatic invaders children are born every day; they will richly claim and obtain American citizenship; become voters. It will not take many years when they will be in the majority at the polls, as they are in the majority now in the fields, workshops, trades, professions and commerce. Nay, it is but a question of time when they will become full masters by buying out the interests of the very corporations who have brought them here.

CONSUL VIZZAVONA HEARS OF PROMOTION

Mons. Antoine Vizzavona, Consul for France in Hawaii, has received unofficial notification of his elevation to a consul of the first class.

This is a promotion which will be pleasing news to his many friends here, both in official and social life, for it means that an opportunity has been opened for him to accept a post in one of the principal consularships of Europe.

It is possible that Consul Vizzavona may end his official career in the Hawaiian Islands early in the coming year, and depart for Paris, whence he may be assigned to any European post then vacant.

Consul Vizzavona has been in the Consular service of his country for more than a quarter of a century and has been an official in Hawaii at various times since the early part of the '70's. Consul Vizzavona is a Corsican and is distantly related to the Bonapartes.

Salvage Company announced this morning that the search for the Ilo de Janeiro would be commenced before the end of the present month.

A country always belongs to the nationality to which its laboring classes belong, no matter what flag or allegiance. British India will always remain Hindu, and Egypt, Fehal, no matter how many conquerors sweep over them with their flags.

"Waters run off, rocks stay!"

Having adopted and successfully carried out the plan to surrendering the country to Asiatics, and, it being too late to go back on it, and there being no substantial reason why one should, (since, save in the standard of life, those Asiatics are not in anyway inferior, in agriculture perhaps superior to the Caucasian race), the only course remaining is to follow in it consistently: to fit things on paper to the condition of things in real life, details to the general situation. If we leave the country, or rather have left the country, to Asiatics, let us make it a decent Asiatic country. Let the man who tills the soil be the owner of it. Construct the land laws accordingly by giving the opportunity to Asiatics to own small homesteads by purchase both from the government and private owners.

It is always better to grant generously, than to wait such time when one is compelled to give in. It is a paying generosity.

As for the present Land Act and the small white settler for whom it was written—they are both dead. No use of criticizing them: "de mortuis nil nisi bonum," say nothing but good of the dead! All white settlers, who could afford to pay for their tickets, are gone; the rest are but waiting for opportunity.

The present intention of the Land Commissioner to take away lands from fictitious settlers, who never lived on their lots, is highly commendable; the less lies and fictions, the better. Even a microbe requires a proper feeding ground. The white settler with his high cultural demands is an expensive article and requires proper conditions also. In this country essential conditions for small farming: higher wages, cheaper living expenses, cheaper freight rates, markets, etc., are missing, and have to be created first. Can they be created?

I say, in a country of cheap labor and large land holdings—never!

Except squatters in the new Olua tract. I do not know of any real settlers, who ever have been molested by the administration. Up to the present time the enforcement of the land law has been very liberal for any one, who showed a shade of bona fide intentions.

Of course, prices of land, which requires \$100 an acre for clearing alone, even at \$3 to \$50 an acre in this district (especially after the fall of coffee prices) have been altogether too high. So was the 8 per cent of year—interest payable in advance. Lands unlimited, in much better conditions for small farming, are given away to settlers in the United States, Canada, Australia and South American republics at merely nominal prices and with considerable assistance in the shape of credit into the bargain.

But these details in reference to this country, the country of latifundias and cheap, Asiatic labor, high cost of living and poor wages, have at present but academic interest. "Latifundia perdetur Italia!" Japanese, Chinese, Koreans will be glad to pay these and even higher prices, and will hold their own. They will find the Land Act of 1895 good enough!

Respectfully,
DR. NICHOLAS RUSSEL.

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Mr. Ashley, the head of the Federal Weather Bureau, returned yesterday from Kauai where he has been making arrangements for a more complete reporting of conditions.

He leaves next week for Molokai, where, in company with Mr. Judd, he will look into things. The only record kept there now is at Kalaupapa.

From Molokai Mr. Ashley intends going to Maui, taking in the whole island on the trip.

Mr. Ashley has been handicapped because of not having enough instruments. He has ordered forty more and when they arrive all parts of the islands should be pretty well covered.

The most important measure that he is introducing is the weekly crop report. He plans to have reports from every district in the islands sent in weekly which besides showing what the weather has been for the preceding week, will also give detailed information in regard to the progress and condition of the crops, especially of sugar cane.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S MANAGER CURED OF A HEAVY COLD.

Mr. Albert E. Stoeny, manager Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, Cape Town, Africa, says: "During my trip in the Transvaal I contracted a severe cold, and am pleased to state that in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I found prompt relief and after continuing it for a few days was entirely rid of the distressing indisposition." For sale by all druggists and druggists, Boston, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

W. L. Wright, the manager of Wilder Amalgam Company, returned yesterday from the mines.

Scrofula Spreads

ALARM CAUSED BY AN INVASION OF ULCEROUS SORES.

Perplexity of the Doctors in a Typical and Serious Case Relieved by an Important Discovery.

The fear which is justly aroused by the appearance of a disease with such fatal tendencies as scrofula, will be relieved by a statement of a recent remarkable cure. Mr. Thomas F. Brown, of the Hume Carriage Company, Amesbury, Mass., says:

"About two years ago I was affected with a scrofulous disease which spread over my whole body. I became greatly alarmed and consulted physicians in Amesbury and in Newburyport. They told me I had a case of scrofula, and that I would have to take the greatest care to avert a fatal result. They pronounced my blood to be in a bad condition and said a long time would be necessary to put me in a healthy state."

"There was chronic inflammation all over my body wherever the disease had spread; there would be a discharge of yellow-colored pus where the skin would break and leave an ulcer-like sore. These sores would dry up for a while only to break and discharge again."

"The medicines which the physicians prescribed had no effect in checking the disease and I was in a most miserable state of discouragement. One day I heard the doctor say that there was danger of the disease terminating in consumption. Then I began to lose all hope."

"One day, however, as I lay in bed reading a newspaper, I read an article recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People very highly for diseases of the blood, and, as the doctor's treatment during the preceding three months had done me no good, I decided to stop it and take the pills."

"After I had taken three boxes I saw that the inflammation was going down and that there were fewer sores. I realized that I was improving and I continued to use the pills until I had taken eight boxes. Then I was entirely cured. I am now enjoying good health, have a new appetite and can do as big a day's work as at any time before I was stricken down, and I firmly believe that I owe my present excellent physical condition to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." This great blood remedy is sold by all druggists throughout the world.

KAUAI MURDERER BROUGHT BY DOYLE

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Chester Doyle returned from Kauai in the steamer Noeau yesterday, bringing in custody Kosi, the Japanese who killed his fellow-countryman Hamano, at Hanapepe, and made an attempt on the life of his own wife.

Kosi, according to Doyle's account, found his wife in Hamano's house and company on Sunday night. He took his wife home and when he thought she was asleep sneaked out of the house. The woman having only been feigning sleep and suspecting her husband was out on mischief went after him. She arrived at Hamano's house as her husband was shooting the man and tried to stay his murderous hand. There was a struggle between man and wife, in which the smoking revolver fell from Kosi's hand to the floor. Then Kosi grasped a knife, stabbed his wife and ran away.

Kosi went to the house of a friend, to whom he offered \$50 with a request to have it sent to his relatives, saying he was going to commit suicide. The friend declined to have anything to do with him, whereupon Kosi said he would surrender to the police.

The woman was not dangerously wounded.

WEATHER SERVICE ON THE OTHER ISLANDS

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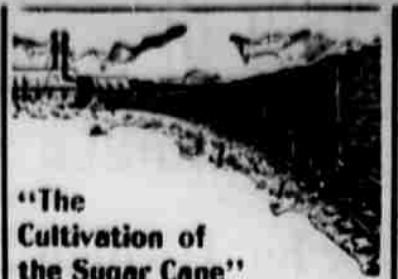
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"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter.

Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 57 N. 4th St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

RECEPTION OF PRINCE

**Territorial Courtesies
to the Royal
Visitor.**

ARRIVED.

Friday, Oct. 21.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simeron, from Kona, Kau and Maui ports, 5:15 a. m.
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii ports, 3:30 a. m.
Stmr. Noeua, Petersen, from Kauai ports, 5:40 a. m.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Hawaii ports, 12:10 a. m.
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Hawaii ports, 10:20 a. m.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau ports, 10 a. m.
Schr. Rob Roy, from Puloa, 8:45 p. m.

Saturday, Oct. 22.

C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, from Vancouver, 8 a. m.
Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 12 m.
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Kawaihae, Maui and Molokai ports, 8 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports, 3:30 a. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, 4:15 a. m.
Bkt. Irmgard, Schmidt, 16 days from San Francisco, 8 a. m.
U. S. S. Ironclad, Niblack, from Pearl Harbor, 4:20 p. m.
O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from the Colonies.
T. K. K. S. S. America Maru, going from San Francisco, p. m.

DEPARTED.

Stmr. Waiakale, Tullett, for Ahukini and Kawaihae ports, 5:03 p. m.
Am. bk. Olympic, Evans, for San Francisco, 11 a. m.
C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for the Colonies, 1:40 p. m.
U. S. S. Ironclad, Niblack, to Pearl Harbor, 10 a. m.
Stmr. Helene, for Kawaihae, at 11:30 a. m.
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Kauai ports, 4 p. m.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Hawaii ports, 5 p. m.
Stmr. Noeua, Pedersen, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.
Bk. Santiago, Anderson, for San Francisco, 2:30 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Noeua, Oct. 21, from Kauai ports.—C. A. Doyle, Mrs. Deverly, Col. Spalding, Mrs. Fredenberg and 7 deck.
Per stmr. Kauai, Oct. 21, from Hawaii ports.—M. H. Lutz.
Per stmr. Maui, Oct. 21, from Hawaii ports.—C. H. B. Fowler and three deck.
Per stmr. Mauna Loa, Oct. 21, from Kona, Kau and Maui ports.—S. Lesser, Henry Aki, Mr. Aoki, Miss Mary Nu, Miss Wright, Kimikae Nakahama, Mrs. Fernandez, W. W. Brunner, Mrs. A. Hocking, child and maid, H. Meyer, E. Vincent, J. Bego, D. Espinda, A. Garcia, Mr. Kua, W. Bailey, W. Crowell, Mrs. S. B. Harry, K. Smith, T. Krueger, J. Garcia and wife, N. Krueger, W. Morris, H. Jackson, J. Lightfoot, A. Mahanui, W. Green, J. O. Reilly, Mrs. Bewcastle and 63 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, R. H. Andersen, J. T. Crawley, W. D. Keystone, E. S. Munsell, J. M. Vivas, Mrs. Matsumoto, Miss Kaki, Chas. Healy and wife, A. Silva and wife, K. Kordahl, G. G. Kinney, J. C. Cohen, J. H. Wilson, A. Robello, Ah Chin Mrs. J. W. Davidson and 2 daughters, F. Klamp, A. J. Spitzer, C. W. Ashford, C. A. Bruns, E. Kojima, F. Stark, J. L. Carnegie, S. B. Fujiyama, Miss Carrie Dunn, Mrs. A. M. Wilson.
Per stmr. W. G. Hall, A. W. Spitz, W. A. Moran, Dick Garvin, S. Sekemoto, H. P. Benson, A. F. Linder, J. M. Davies, Dr. F. A. St. Sure, E. K. Allen, H. C. Mossman, F. Carter, Hee Fat, Miss Kobbie, C. M. Lovested, A. L. Williams, Rev. J. M. Lydgate, D. Kalauokalani, H. W. Mist, I. Kau and 50 deck.

Departed.

Per Bk. Santiago—A. Sunter, Miss Horney.
Per Nihau—J. H. Coney and wife, C. F. Herriek, Geo. F. Winter, C. A. Burns, Mr. Harvey, Mrs. Y. M. Joanen.
Per Noeua—Mrs. Muir, Miss Jennie Johnson, Father Emmeran, Father Adalbert, Wm. Waterhouse, Mrs. Albert Waterhouse, F. W. Stone and wife, T. Rommensen, F. Dillon.
Per Kauai—F. Waldron, J. Campbell and 7 deck.

Booked.

Per S. S. Sierra, October 25, for San Francisco—W. Green, Miss Coffey and maid, Miss S. Longmore, H. G. Boswell, Miss A. Sullivan, Miss F. Mullen, W. A. Leckert, Mr. Swanton and party, C. H. B. Fowler, K. Iwakami, F. Stark and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cole, Mr. Moffitt, Miss Nowland, Mrs. W. M. Needham, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Shult, Mr. Trelatore, M. Ichijou, R. Meyer, Mr. Trelatore, Mrs. W. A. Meyers, C. S. Ahon, I. S. Chung, K. S. Yee, C. B. Kim, C. K. Shung.
Per S. S. Ventura, October 26, for the Colonies—George W. Skinner Jr., George W. Skinner Sr., G. Kunst, R. Engel, Miss King, Mrs. B. Mackenzie.

Shipping Notes.

At last, after much delay, the scutes are being put in at the boat landing. The likelihood does not end until this afternoon. She went up to Kawaihae for a load of cattle for Kalaupapa and hence was late in getting back Saturday.

Capt. Carey's place as commander of the Moone is to be taken by Capt. James Gibb who will be in command on the next up trip. Capt. Carey has retired.

The America Maru will probably dock at the Pacific Mail or the Albatross wharf as the dredger starts in this morning on the new side of the Harfield wharf and the Albatross will be the Oceanic.

MOSSMAN DUG UP GOLD IN ALL SORTS OF PLACES

When a Shortage Confronted Him He Remembered Having Left Large Sums in Back Rooms and Desk Drawers and Produced Them.

Discrepancies in the books kept by Harry C. Mossman, chief clerk in the office of former Deputy High Sheriff Chillingworth, were discovered in the investigation of Auditor Fisher yesterday. They were produced mainly by a failure to bring a number of unpaid bills of the department to the position where the cash offset could be determined. The investigation will probably be concluded this morning.

On Sunday evening High Sheriff Henry sent for Mr. Mossman to come to the station to assist in the work of auditing his accounts. Later on word came from Mr. Mossman that he would be at the station at 9 o'clock the following morning. This announcement caused some surprise. Mr. Mossman had the key to the interior portion of the safe and work could not begin. The safe was sealed up by the new High Sheriff and the office was placed under guard while the auditor and his assistant retired from the station for the night.

Yesterday morning the auditing began. Some cash was produced, and later on when the books were checked it was shown that there was about \$230 to look for. Mr. Mossman stated then that he had a sum of money in a back room in the station which he had deposited there before going to Kauai, not having his key with him at the time, so he could not put it in the safe. This money, in gold, was brought out. It amounted to \$220.

Last evening, after further investigation, another trial balance was struck and it was shown that there was still \$290 less than the account called for. Mr. Mossman was asked about it, and he replied by taking a key from his pocket, opening the drawer of the desk at which he was working and taking out \$270 in gold and \$4 in silver which he laid on the table.

This proceeding was somewhat of a surprise to High Sheriff Henry and Auditor Fisher.

About 9:30 the auditor again resumed his work. Mr. Mossman was asked if he had any more money either in the desks in the office or in the rooms in the corridor. He replied that he had not. The auditor then took out the drawers in the safe and examined their contents thoroughly. No money, except an envelope containing \$40 in gold deposited as a bet by outsiders, was found.

One drawer contained a wad of unpaid newspaper bills, distributed among the three newspapers. The auditor found that these bills and the accounts did not exactly jibe, but as these are considerably involved by Sheriff's execution sales of property, wherein in some cases the amount received did not realize enough to pay the newspapers for advertising, the matter was left over until this morning.

This investigation completed Deputy High Sheriff Rawlins will take possession of the office entirely. Just who will be engaged on his staff is not known. It is probable that he will select his own chief clerk.

GREAT DAM AT WAHIAWA

**Two Hundred Men Put
to Work on Reservoir.**

About two hundred men are said to be engaged in preparing the way for constructing the great Wahiawa dam on this island. The dam is to be built below the Wahiawa colony reservation and just above the Waiakale road.

Actual construction work on the dam proper will begin in a week or so. The rock has already been prepared for the base. The dam will be about 80 feet in height and is supposed to be of sufficient height and width to form a lake about four miles in length, holding a tremendous quantity of water.

The dam will not materially benefit the Wahiawa colony which is above it. It will, however, conserve the waters of the Kaukonahu stream, and will be used to irrigate lands in the Waiakale district. The Wahiawa plantation will greatly benefit from the dam, as it can irrigate several thousand acres more land for the growing of cane, thus giving the plantation a greater output than at present.

The dam is being constructed by the Wahiawa Water Company.

WHAT HAPPENED TO CITIZEN LABOR

The following appears in the Maui News of Saturday last:

While the News has been somewhat in sympathy with Wilson & Duggan in the matter of citizen labor, yet the subjoined letter throws another light on the matter. The News wishes for the reliability of the writer, and if the facts stated in his letter be true, it is up to Wilson & Duggan to explain. The following is the letter:

Maui News: Mr. Wilson brought from Honolulu the following citizens to work on the Brewer road under promise of \$1.25 per day: Joe Chaudin, A. Kaho, Franklin Baker, Daniel Kono, H. H. Harty, James Williams, Antonio Figueroa, Joe Kono, Manuel

IN MEMORY OF QUEEN

**Hawaiians to Assist in
Furnishing the
Hospital.**

The new wing for the Queen's Hospital is approaching completion, the workmen being now engaged in finishing the interior. The new wing is a commodious structure and a most welcome addition to the main building, which is quite old.

There will be several wards and a number of private rooms, the whole building containing forty-two beds. The wards and rooms will be fitted up with the most approved furnishing for hospitals. There will also be an operating room and an anaesthetizing room, the equipment for which will be the most advanced in surgical appliances.

It is understood that C. R. Bishop is supplying the bulk of the means by which the building is being constructed and furnished.

A number of Hawaiians of the old Queen Emma regime, are contemplating doing something toward furnishing one of the wards or rooms. As the hospital was named after Queen Emma, its benefactress, they want to supply certain furnishings as a testimonial of their regard for their late sovereign.

Correia, A. Souza. When they got to Waialea Mr. Wilson told them that he would pay them 10 cts. per foot. They refused to work, walked from Waialea to Paia, and are now working on the Paia plantation.

M. L. DEPONTE.

COURT NOTICES

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Albin H. Glenman, of Makaweli, Kauai, deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts. Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of John A. Palmer, Adminis-

trator of the Estate of Albin H. Glenman, of Makaweli, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$65.53 and he charges himself with \$244.69, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, four successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 20th day of October, 1904.

Signed by the Court: JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk.

2636—Oct. 25, Nov. 1, 8, 15.

HACKFELD VS. P. E. LAMAR.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—OCTOBER TERM, 1904.

H. Hackfeld & Company, Ltd., a Corporation, Plaintiff, vs. P. E. Lamar, Defendant. The Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., a Corporation, Garnishee.

ORDER OF COURT FOR PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.

Upon reading and filing the affidavits of L. N. Baldwin, and D. H. Case, and, it appearing to me therefrom that defendant P. E. Lamar, has removed from, and is now a non-resident of the Territory of Hawaii, and that he is now living in the city of San Francisco, State of California; and, it also appearing from said affidavits that a cause of action in assumpsit exists between said H. Hackfeld & Company, Ltd., as plaintiff, and said P. E. Lamar, as defendant, and that said P. E. Lamar is a necessary party thereto; and, it further appearing that a summons has been duly issued in the above entitled case, and due and diligent inquiry and search made for said P. E. Lamar for the purpose of making personal service thereof upon him as defendant, but that same was not and could not be had for the reasons hereinabove stated, and by said affidavits made to appear:

Now, therefore, it is ordered that service of summons in this action be made upon the defendant, P. E. Lamar, by publication thereof in the Hawaiian Gazette, a semi-weekly newspaper, published in the English language in Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and hereby designated as a newspaper suitable for the advertisement of notice of judicial proceedings; that such publication be had and made at least once a week for four consecutive months; and

It further appearing from a reading of said affidavits, that said defendant, P. E. Lamar, is located in and about the city of San Francisco, State of California;

It is further ordered and directed that a copy of the summons and complaint in the above entitled case be forwarded forthwith by being deposited in the United States Postoffice at Wailuku, Maui, postpaid, directed to said P. E. Lamar, at San Francisco, State of California.

Service herein shall be deemed completed at the expiration of time prescribed by the order of this court, this cause to stand continued to, and be triable at, the regular March term 1905 of this court.

(Sgd.) A. N. KEPOIKAI, Judge of the Circuit Court, Second Judicial Circuit.

Attest: (Sgd.) EDMUND H. HART, Clerk, Second Circuit Court, 2628 (Seal).

ESTATE LILILI KAHU.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lilili Kahu, deceased—Before Judge A. N. Kepoikai—Order of Notice of Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts and Discharge in this Estate.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of W. O. Smith, Administrator of the Estate of Lilili Kahu (K), late of Kalaupapa, Molokai, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$247.37, and he charges himself with \$1639.47, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of Distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Wailuku, Island of Maui, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, a semi-weekly newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Wailuku, Maui, this 24th day of September, 1904.

EDMUND H. HART, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit.

2630—Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25.

ESTATE KALIKINA UNEA.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Kalikina Unea, deceased—Before Judge A. N. Kepoikai—Order of Notice of Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts and Discharge in this Estate.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of John T. Unea, Administrator with the Will Annexed of the Estate of Kalikina Unea, late of Kalaupapa, Molokai, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$269.05 and he charges himself with \$187.55, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of Distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator with the Will Annexed.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Wailuku, Island of Maui, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, a semi-weekly newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Wailuku, Maui, this 25th day of September, 1904.

EDMUND H. HART, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit.

2630—Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25.

FORECLOSURES

ZELUBABERA KAKINA, AND WIFE.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Zelubabera Kakina and Kail Z. Kakina, his wife, of Kawaihae, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagors, to Albert S. Wilcox, mortgagee, of Lihue, said island of Kauai, dated October 16, 1900, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 215, pages 207 to 209, the said mortgage, Albert S. Wilcox, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions therein named, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is further given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage, and hereinbefore described, will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Kanuhumanu street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property to be sold, hereinabove referred to, is described as follows:

First: All that parcel of land containing an area of one (1) acre situate in the Ahupuaa of Oloheua in said Island of Kauai, being the same premises described in deed from Mrs. Wahinekaia to said Kail Z. Kakina, dated March 23, 1895, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, in Liber 210 on pages 241 and 242.

Second: All the right, title, interest and estate of the said Zelubabera Kakina and said Kail Z. Kakina in and to the Ahupuaa of Wainiha, District of Hanalei, in said Island of Kauai, and in and to the Hui Kua Alina o Wainiha and its property, being the same as described in deed from Josiah Lauakea and his wife, Mrs. Mereana Lauakea, dated January 15, 1883, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 78, pages 167 and 168, and in deed from A. Pahoe to said Zelubabera Kakina recorded in said Registry on the 10th day of June, 1889, in Liber 118, page 23.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, attorneys for Mortgagee, 207 Judd Building, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, October 7, 1904. ALBERT S. WILCOX, Mortgagee.

2633—T & F

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